REGD. NO. B. 1065

Sunday Edition

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VOL. XXII NO. 28 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

Congress Needs Unity In Its Ranks To-day

Sardar's Clarion Call To Country

Warns Against Betraying Those Who Burnt Their Boats For Nation

RELEASE EXPEDITED BY MEDICAL REPORT

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Indian National Congress, who was released from the Nasik Road Jail at 8 a. m. on Saturday arrived in Bombay by the Nagpur Express.

In an exclusive interview given to the "Chronicle" representative, who caught him in the moving train. Sardar Vallabhbhai said "More than anything else, the Congress needs unity in its ranks to-day. To my mind, this is not the time, when we should quarrel over small differences. It would be unfair, to those who have burnt their boats in their loyalty to the Congress, if we do not put up a united front."

Sardar Vallabhbhai declared that unity is the supreme need and though he had never supported Council Entry he would support any programme which was the decision of the Congress.

The news of his release had spread like wild fire in the city and long before the arrival of the train, thousands of people gathered at the Victoria Terminus Station and as the train steamed into the platform at 2-40 p.m. cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Sardar Vallabhbhai-ki jai" were raised by those present on the platform.

Most of the local leaders including Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. K F. Nariman, Nagindas Master, Bhulabhai Desai, Mulraj Karsondas, Abidali Jafferbhoy and others were present on the platform. The Sardar, who looked emaciated was escorted to a waiting motor car and driven to his residence at Sandhurst Road.

Unity Supreme Need

In an exclusive interview given to the "Chronicle" representative who travelled with him, Sardar Vallabhbhai said: "More than anything else, the Congress needs unity in its rank to-day. To my mind, this is not the time, when we should quarrel over small differences. It would be unfair, to those who burnt their boats in their loyalty to the Congress, if we do not put up a united front."

The Sardar at the outset refused to discuss the political situation, as he was out of touch for the last two-and-half years. He became aware of his release, only this morning at 8, when the Superintendent of the Jail informed him that he would be free immediately.

The Sardar thinks that his release was expedited because of his nose trouble and the report of the Board of Doctors, who examined him and opined that an operation was immediately needed, reached the Government only four days ago and immediate action seemed to have been taken by the Government.

Council Entry.

When asked to give his views on the Patna decision regarding Council Entry, Sardar Vallabhbhai said, "Really I have no right to express my opinion on the action of the leaders, who have taken decisions outside. Till I get in touch with some of them and know the situation, I will not be able to express anything definite about the present situation."

Asked if he would support the Council entry programme, the

VALLABHBHAI PATEL

Sardar said that he would support any programme accepted by the Congress because he was against imperilling the prestige of the Congress at a very psychological moment like the present one by creating difference within the Congress ranks.

Continuing, the Sardar said that, if the Congress were to be divided at the forthcoming Session of the Congress on the question of Council entry, he felt that it would be very unfortunate. He thought that no genuine Congressmen would find any difficulty to implicitly carry out the programme of the Congress, although there might be changes in the policy.

Will Support Congress

Asked if he approved of Council Entry, the Sardar said that he had never approved of the Council Entry programme, but he was not prepared to say, as to what he would do before he discussed and consulted with his colleagues. He could not say whether he would support or oppose the Council entry programme, but he was definite about one thing and that was that he would support any programme of the Congress, if it meant saving the prestige and honour of the Congress.

Socialist Group.

Questioned about the Socialist Group, the Sardar was reluctant to say anything about them. When pressed to give his views, he said that, as long as the Socialists, for that matter, any group, had any programme, which would maintain the prestige and honour

TO ATTEND CONGRESS AT BOMBAY

Andhra Congressmen To Hike From Bezwada

BEZWADA, July 14.

The local Congressmen have decided to undertake a walking tour from Bezwada to Bombay to attend the ensuing Congress session. They will start on the morning of July 18. So far ten have joined the party.—United Press.

of the great Organisation and would not imperil it in any way, he would welcome them and support them, but if the programme of such a group meant the lowering the Congress prestige, he would oppose them.

In this connection the Sardar said that the Congress needs more of unity within its ranks, than it did at any time before. He felt that differences of opinion should not divide the Congressmen at present as it would be unfair to those who have burnt their in their loyalty to the Congress. Every Congressman should implicitly carry out the Congress programme as a matter of discipline.

Shocked By Bomb Outrage

Questioned as to what he thought about the Poona Bomb Outrage the Sardar said, "I was shocked when I heard about it, but I was happy when I heard about its result." According to the Sardar, it must have been the act of some Sanatani, in all probability, who may have thought that he would advance the cause which he represented, but the result would have been quite the reverse, if he had succeeded."

The Sardar was not prepared to say anything about the seven days' fast of Mahatmaji till he had some more information of the Ajmere incident. About one thing, he was definite, that nobody will be able to persuade Gandhiji to change his decision. "Everyone must hope for the best," he said.

Over Two Years And A Half In Jail

Sirdar Vallabhbhai, it will be recalled, was arrested on January, 4. 1932 under Bombay Regulation, along with Mahatma Gandhi and taken to Yeravda Prison. He has thus spent over two years and half in prison.

IMMEDIATE OPERATION

The Sardar will be in Bombay for two and half months and all the time in the Poly Clinic, where he will be under the treatment of Drs. Shah and Patel for his nose trouble. He would, in all probability be admitted into the clinic this evening, as an immediate operation was essential.

MAHATMA RECEIVES NEWS OF RELEASE

LAHORE, July 14.

Mahatma Gandhi was observing silence when the news of the release of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was conveyed to him through the Associated Press He was obviously pleased but had nothing to say regarding the release.

A prominent member of Gandhiji's camp, however, was heard to observe that probably this removed one-third of the conditions under which Gandhiji might offer civil disobedience.—A.P.

20116 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, during the month of June 1934. 66 operations were made during the month.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel photographed with Miss Maniben his daughter at his residence Ram Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road.

Jawaharlal Not To Be Released?

HOME DEPARTMENT CONTRADICTS RUMOUR

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 14.

The news of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's release from the Nasik jail has been received in Simla with widespread satisfaction and as evidence of Bombay Government's determination to expedite the release of Civi Disobedience prisoners in view of the change in political atmosphere in the province.

In fact, all local Government's are now busy examining cases of individual prisoners convicted of offences connected with Civil Disobedience with a view to set them free as early as possible, so that, their absence in jail may not hinder the progress of elections or be made cause of grievance or election stunt on the part of Congressmen.

WILL THEY RELEASE JAWAHAR?

Perhaps, it was this general policy, that is pursued now by local Governments in their full, own discretionary powers as emphasised by the Government of India in their communique of June 6 soon after the Patna meeting of the All-India Congress Committee that led to the rumours to-day of the possible, imminent release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

My enquiries at the Home Department however, show there is no truth whatever for this rumour as Pandit Jawaharlal's conviction was for a seditious speech as distinct from an ordinary offence connected with Civil Disobedience.

"CHRONICLE" ON RELEASE OF POLITICALS.

As regards the message from Bombay on the authority of the "Bombay Chronicle" that the Bombay Government have decided to release political prisoners by to-morrow, there is no information available at the Imperial Secretariat.

The belief is however held that the general policy of expediting the release of prisoners will be proceeded with in a more striking manner in the next few weeks in the Bombay presidency by the Bombay Government on their own responsibility and after fully satisfying themselves regarding the local conditions.

JAMNALALJI'S TOUR PROGRAMME

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 14.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acting President of the Congress leaves Patna on Sunday and reaches Ajmer on the 17th inst.

He leaves Ajmer on the 22nd evening, reaching Delhi on the 23rd morning.

After staying there for a couple of days, he proceeds to Benares arriving there on the 26th to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.

Jamnalalji returns to Patna on July 31.

SETH BAJAJ MAY UNDERGO OPERATION

Ear-Specialist On Treatment In Europe

KARACHI, July 14.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acting Congress President is again suffering from ear-trouble, says a communication received here from Bombay.

It adds, Jamnalalji's medical adviser, Doctor Shah, ear specialist, expresses the opinion that Jamnalalji has to undergo two months' treatment at Bombay and even after this, if he does not feel better, he will have to undergo operation which will have most probably to be done in Europe.—A. P. Special.

SETH BAJAJ WELCOMES Sjt. VALLABHBHAI PATEL

PATNA, July 14.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acting Congress President, on learning of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel's release wired him at Bombay: "Welcome. Pray early recovery. Glad my acting presidentship has ceased. Wire address enabling me to direct the office to take instructions from your."—A. P.

Mahatma Visits Lahore Harijan Quarters

DEPUTATION URGES HIM TO HAVE DISABILITIES REMOVED

Proposal To Start Model Colonies And Industrial Schools For Harijans

LAHORE, July 14.

Mahatma Gandhi visited three Harijan quarters, this afternoon. He talked with the Harijan boys, listened to their grievances specially regarding sanitary and lighting arrangements in their quarters, and promised to consider them.

At Shahi Maholla Harijan quarters, Gandhiji was presented with an address and a purse and profusely garlanded. A bhajan party was arranged at Shahi Maholla quarters, when the Harijan boys sang, describing the evils of drinking and urging their Harijan brothers to discard it and rise to manhood.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON MAHATMA.

A deputation consisting of the representatives of eight organisations in the Punjab working for Harijan uplift waited upon Mahatmaji and laid before him several suggestions for the removal of disabilities under the Land Alienation Act and starting model Harijan colonies and co-operative credit societies for Harijans to save them from the clutches of money-lenders.

The deputation further requested Gandhiji to set up industrial schools for imparting training to Harijans in various lucrative arts and crafts to improve their economic status.

Mahatmaji gave a patient hearing; and discussed all the points raised threadbare.

Earlier the representatives of these associations held informal discussions on various points to be placed before Mahatmaji.—United Press.

AGENCY SYSTEM EVILS

Govt. Realise Need Of Revising Legislation

SPECIAL OFFICER TO EXAMINE PROPOSALS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 14.

The Tariff Board's criticism of the Managing Agency system in India has led the Government of India to undertake a revision of the Company Law. An officer on special duty is being deputed to conduct a preliminary examination of the various proposals for amendments received from time to time, and to indicate particularly the lines on which revised legislation should be undertaken. Not only revision of the Company Law, but Insurance Law is also to be simultaneously revised.

"UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR LONG."

The Government of India has had under consideration revision of this law, for some considerable time. A Draft Bill covering the whole field of insurance was in fact introduced in the Assembly in 1925, but was not proceeded with when it became known that the British Government had appointed an expert committee to examine what modifications of the British Insurance Act were necessary, and it was decided that India should await modification of the British law.

Although this Commitee in London reported in 1927 the pressure of other Parliamentary business has so far prevented introduction of a Bill in Parliament. The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly was told yesterday that particular circumstance of India make it necessary for her to legislate in advance of the United Kingdom, in view of the fact that there has been the most significant development of insurance business in this country.

REASON FOR STRICT REGULATION.

It is held by Government that there has arisen the most important reason for stricter regulation of insurance companies, namely, insane and unrestricted competition of mushroom companies, whose unbusinesslike method of procedure constitutes a grave menace to the savings of middle classes, who so often find their only method of investment in life insurance.

As for the revision of the Company Law this has been felt more keenly with the growing industrialisation of India. The officer to be selected (whose name has not been ascertained by the Standing Finance Committee) will, it is understood, receive Rs. 3,000 per mensem, and will be engaged on special duty for no longer than six months in the first instance.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., has been appointed Acting Judge of the Bombay High Court vice the Hon. Mr. Justice K. W. Barlee who has gone on leave.

Precarious Plight Of Indians In Zanzibar

Will Imperial Government Intervene And Avert Disaster, Appeals Marwadi Chamber

The Assistant Secretary of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has sent the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi:

Sir,

On behalf of the Board of this Chamber I have the honour to lodge an emphatic protest against the action of the Government of Zanzibar in enacting a number of most discriminatory and anti-Indian laws, and to request the Government of India to realise the seriousness of the situation created by these unjust decrees and take prompt and effective measures with a view to securing, if not complete repeal, at least substantial modification thereof.

ATTACK ON INDIAN RIGHTS.

As the Government of India must be aware, the Zanzibar Government have rushed through in less than a week the following half a dozen far-reaching decrees:

(1)The Money-lenders' (Amendment) Decree.
(2) The Land Alienation Decree.
(3) The Clove Growers' Association Decree.
(4) The Adulteration Produce Decree.
(5) The Agricultural Produce Export Decree.
(6) The Clove Exporters' Decree.

The Government of India must also be aware of the wave of intense indignation which has swept over the country over the odious enactments. On the 10th instant, a public meeting held under the joint auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and 29 other influential mercantile bodies of Bombay and Ahmedabad, incuding this Chamber condemned the legislation in question in strong and unequivocal terms. In the opinion of my Board, in the long and woeful history of persecution and maltreatment of Indians abroad, the present attack on the rights of Indians in Zanzibar is the most distressing and unexpected. This is so not only because the contribution of Indians to the building of what Zanzibar is to-day, has been the largest but because in the race-and-colour-ridden continent of Africa, Zanzibar was the only spot where the Indian received a fair treatment and a tolerable measure of freedom of development.

TRADE RELATIONS.

The latest bombshell of the Zanzibar Government threatens, so far as Indians are concerned, to blot out this last oasis in that desert land. Amongst the races that have developed Zanzibar agriculturally and commercially the place of the Indian colonists is admittedly the very first. While India's early trade connections with Zanzibar, according to available historical records, date from a little, after the beginning of the Christian era, for at least the last 100 years the part played by Indians in the field of trade and commerce of Zanzibar has been too conspicuous to need illustration. It is the Indians' enterprise, labour and capital which have converted a small primitive island into a highly developed commercial centre that Zanzibar is to-day. There are more than 15,000 Indians in Zanzibar to-day and capital invested by them in trade and landed properties is considerable. Of this nearly rupees 8 million invested in properties are now jeopardised by the new decrees.

WILL GOVT. JUSTIFY ITSELF?

In view of these undeniable facts, is there the least justification for the sweeping and confiscatory decrees which the Sultan's Government have suddenly sprung upon the Zanzibar Indians? A feeble attempt which cannot stand scrutiny has been made to plead justification on the ground of giving relief to the native debtors. If that were correct, why have the Arabs been bracketted with the natives and treated preferentially, to the prejudice of Indian interests? If the Arabs are naturalised Zanzibarians, Indians are not less so. Besides, if it were only a question of taking legitimate measures of debt relief, Indian settlers concerned could have been consulted, and my Board have no doubt that they would have willingly agreed to any reasonable scheme of relief. But a deeper examination of the forces at work would reveal that the real reason is quite different and has to be sought elsewhere. My Board are afraid that the different decrees are in execution of one plan, the central objective of which seems to be the destruction of India's business and extinction of the Indian community in Zanzibar.

WHY SO HASTY?

This plan to squeeze out the Indian community from Zanzibar seems to have been hatched and put through in such indecent haste, in the hope that the void to be left by the displacement of the Indian will be sooner or later filled by others, i.e., the people who call themselves the "Clove Growers' Association". From the reports received from Zanzibar it is clear that this bogus body has been created, the better to achieve the objects in view. The main industry of Zanzibar is the cultivation of cloves and a large number of Indians are engaged in the clove trade. The provision in the Clove Growers' Association decree by which every exporter of cloves will have to pay a license fee of Rs. 5,000 is obviously a device wherewith to cripie the Indian merchant and elbow him out of the trade.

APPEAL TO INDIAN GOVT.

In these circumstances my Board have most earnestly to request the Government of India to strain every nerve to save the Indian community in Zanzibar from the disaster that has befallen them and it is hoped that the Government will be able soon, to announce suspension of the above-named decrees by the Zanzibar Government, pending a final and satisfactory settlement of the whole question.

HEAVY AGENDA FOR POONA SESSION

Bakhale To Move Harijan Bill In Bombay Council

The Bombay Legislative Council meets at the Council Hall Poona, on 13th August at 2 p.m.

Among the non-official Bills, the important are the following:

(1) Bill No. VI of 1932 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887) —second Reading—Mr. L. R. Gokhale.

(2) Bill No. XXVII of 1933 (A Bill to prevent the dedication of women to service in Hindu Temples in the Bombay Presidency)—second Reading—Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole.

(8) Bill No. XXIX of 1933 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925) —First Reading—Mr. A. N. Surve.

(11) Bill No. VII of 1934 (A Bill to regulate the money-lending business)—First Reading—Mr. Syed Munawar.

FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT.

(15) Bill No. XI of 1934 (A Bill to remove certain disabilities and inconveniences of the Depressed Classes)—First Reading—Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

(19) A Bill to prohibit the employment of Children and to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale will move:—

1. "This Council recommends to Government to issue strict instructions to district officials and through them to the village officers to bring on the electoral roll for the constituency concerned all persons whom they are bound by law or rules to bring on record and to see that those instructions are strictly carried out by the village officers."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed in each district to see—

(a) that all persons entitled to be enrolled as voters at the Bombay Legislative Council elections are properly brought on record by the village officers;

(b) that in the case of deceased persons the names of their heirs are properly entered;

(c) that the names of the voters are correctly written necessarily with their surnames; and

(d) that the proof of the printing press is properly scrutinised before the final lists are printed."

Khan Bahadur Sher Muhammad Khan Bijarani will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. A. Madan, to inquire into the following matters, viz.—

(a) the extent to which the prices of agricultural commodities have gone down in Sind as compared with those prevailing in 1914;

(b) the relief to which the zamindars in that province are entitled in respect of land revenue assessment, considering the rates of assessment prevailing in 1914;

(c) whether the zamindars are entitled to get remissions in land revenue;

(d) whether the rates charged by Government at present for Barrage lands are justifiable and warranted by the present economic condition of the province;

(e) whether the instalments fixed for the payment of the price of Barrage lands require to be lowered; and

(f) whether the period for payment of the full instalments requires to be increased.

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni will move:—

1. "This Council recommends to Government the necessity and desirability of giving more comprehensive, direct, detailed, prompt and satisfactory answers to questions put by members than hitherto."

Mr. V. A. Surve, will move:—

1. "This Council recommends to Government that the Coronation Day of Shri Shivaji Maharaj, the Founder of the Maharatta Empire, be declared a public holiday in the Bombay Presidency."

Mr. B. P. Wadke, will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government that they should take strict and early steps to stop further recruitment to all provincial services under their control of persons born and domiciled outside the Bombay Presidency and in Indian States or Portuguese territory and to dispense with the services of such persons wherever it is possible to do so."

CUSTOMS INSPECTION AT VIRAMGAM

"Unjustifiable Insult", Says Mr. M. Kothari

(From A Correspondent.)

JORWARNAGAR, July 12.

A crowded meeting was held at Wadhwan City, last night, to protest against the reimposition of Custom cordon at Viramgam. Sjt. Manilal Kothari presided. Sjt. Kothari in the course of his speech said that the revival of Custom inspection of passengers' goods at Viramgam station, was widely resented throughout Kathiawar, as there was absolutely no justification for it, and as it caused great humiliation and unnecessary harassment to the travelling public.

The sight of respectable passengers, men, women and children, surrounded by Custom officers and sepoys and helplessly submitting to searching inspection of their packages (even tiffin baskets not exempted) was indeed sickening.

It was alleged that silk and silver imported into Cutch and Kathiawar through some ports was now and then being smuggled into British India, and that, therefore, search was necessary.

LET THEM BE VIGILANT.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari submitted that if that was the case Custom authorities should be vigilant enough, and stop the evil by prompt and adequate measures, but stray cases of smuggling did not at all justify wholesale and unwholesome search of goods of multitudes of 'bona-fide' passengers passing Viramgam every day.

He asked how many cases of smuggling were detected since the reimposition of inspection so as to justify continuation of this obnoxious imposition and insult on the people of the whole of Kathiawar.

Referring to the trade through the ports of Cutch and Kathiawar Sjt. Kothari maintained that maritime States had every right to develop ports and trade to the fullest extent and Government would not at all be justified in putting impediments in the way, but he pointed out that the Princes should at the same time bear in mind that they will have sympathy and support of the general public only if the administration of their ports was run in a manner beyond any reproach, and the vast revenues of accruing from port customs were honestly utilised for the benefit of their people, and not appropriated to their own ends.

In conclusion he said that it was high time for both the Princes and the people to combine and urge the Government to immediately abolish this baneful Custom inspection.

WHAT HAPPENED IN 1917.

Sjt. Fulchand Shah reminded the audience how during Mahatmaji's visit to Wadhwan in 1917 he was requested by late lamented Motibhai of Wadhwan to move in the matter of Custom cordon at Viramgam and how Mahatmaji had it immediately removed in that year.

A resolution was then moved by Sheth Mansukhlal Gandhi protesting against the reimposition of Customs inspection of passengers' goods at Viramgam, and asking for its immediate abolition, and was unanimously passed. This resolution also urged the Wadhwan Durbar to move the Government in this matter.

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DAILY AT 5-30, 8 & 10-30 TO-DAY MATINEE AT 3-30 P.M.

HEAVY RAIN IN UPPER BURMA

Monsoon Current Weakens Elsewhere

POONA, Jyly 14.

Widespread rain has fallen in Upper Burma and in hills and submontane districts from Assam to East Punjab. Elsewhere the monsoon has been weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and West Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, East and North Punjab and Gujarat, while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, West Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, South Hyderabad and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina, six inches; Gwa, Toungoo and Yamethin, one and half; Bhamo, one; Darjeeling, two; Darbhanga, one and half; Silchar, Narayanganj and Chittagong, one; Bahraich, three; Dehra Dun and Mukteswar, one and half; Dharampr, two; Simla, one and half; Mahableshwar, one and half.

Forecast:—

The monsoon will strengthen in Burma and the northwest of the Peninsula, and be active in the submontane districts from Assam to East Punjab.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14th July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.26 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees 0.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.3 degrees 2.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 209 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.06 inches

Total rainfall during the month 5.63 inches

Total rainfall during the year 34.12 inches.

Weather remarks: Mainly overcast.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14TH JULY 1934

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 14

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 14-7-34 at Colaba Point 0.06"; Fort 0.15"; J. J. Hospital 0.18"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.07".

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 34.08; Fort 45.52; J. J. Hospital 38.97; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 38.81.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 31.76; Fort 37.82; J. J. Hospital 37.14

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 12.27; Fort 18.27; J. J. Hospital 15.97; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 15.89.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Experienced Clerks. Apply with testimonials quoting least salary wanted, enclosing stamps for reply to Manager, the Prakash Provident Fund Society Ltd., Bombay 2.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

"A Help to Poor & Unemployed" Shorthand Typewriting (3 months Course including Speed) Accountancy, Banking, Insurance, Secretaryship, Languages, Charges reduced. Enrolment for L.C.C., F.C.R.A., C.A.I.B.; F.I.S.A.; F.C.C.S.; L.A.A.; & other examinations Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33, Meadows Street

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall, Lahore. (2691).

Wanted influential and reliable gentlemen to represent one of the leading Life Offices of Bombay in the districts of Surat, Broach, Thana, Ahmednagar, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Khandesh. Good prospects to those who can guarantee business. Apply stating age, experience and terms expected to Box No. 8658, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Scenario by: PANDIT SHIVKUMAR
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Texas Drought Dominates Cotton Market

TRADE AND WALL-STREET OPERATORS BUYING

Market Susceptible To Bullish News

CONTRACTS RATHER SCARCE

BOMBAY, July 14

Reports of drought in Texas and damage by to the growing American cotton crop by leaf-worm induced heavy speculative buying in cotton markets on Friday and a rise of one and a half dollar per bale was recorded.

Markets are very susceptible to "bullish" news. Excessive heat continues in the West and there continues utter absence of any selling which is forcing up prices. The immediate future of American cotton prices entirely depends upon climatic conditions. Continuation of the present unfavourable will cause serious damage to the crop and fears of such damage is future are stimulating speculative support.

Bombay, July 14

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was strong on active buying by Wall Street operators. The market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on unfavourable weather and unfavourable crop conditions.

The market opened at a rise of 11 points but declined 2 points from the opening level on scattered long liquidation and October delivery reached the low level for the day 12.87. At this level there was heavy speculative buying and in the absence of offerings prices recorded a further rise of 23 points, October reaching 13.10c. During the last hour there was narrow trading and the market closed at a net rise of 27 to 28 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 30 points at 13.15c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 25 to 24 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points at 13.02 c per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but the market opened very steady on general speculative buying influenced by reports of unfavourable weather. Prices were quoted 4 points up but the advance met with profit-taking. Later on there was large speculative buying but during the last hour there was realising. The market closed at a net rise of 8 to 7 Sakel cotton prices were 3 points down. Uppers futures closed at a rise of 14 to 12 points and Spot cotton prices declined five points to 7.22d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with scattered business. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 4 to 7 points while Ashmouni futures were unchanged to 4 points up. At the close Ashmouni August was 12.84 and Sakel July 15.42 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 5 points lower at 6.99d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was active with an improved enquiry and closed at a rise of 5 points. At the close July was quoted 5.35, October 5.29 and January 5.29.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was strong with firm buying. Sakel futures closed at a rise of 19 to 17 points and Spot.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

New York October Highest 13.10 plus 32 (2-7 p.m.)

New York October Lowest 12.87 plus 09 (10-8 a.m.)

Liverpool October Highest 6.79 plus 12 (3-15 p.m.)

Liverpool October Lowest 6.67— (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

9-27 a.m.: Light rains Texas Gulf Coast, San Antonio District (South Texas) and Central Belt.

Forecast: Central Belt unsettled. All balance of entire belt generally fair.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market very susceptible to "bullish" news. Temperature is too high. Egyptian cotton Sakellaridis—Advance owing to accounts of damage to the crop by the leaf worm.

Liverpool: Market still dominated by Texas drought situation but American markets appear to be meeting cotton around 13 cents level for October.

Liverpool: Market steady. Shortage of contracts. Trade calling. Unfavourable weather still continues. Bullish temporarily.

New York: Crop reports disturbing.

New York: Strength reflects trade and Wall Street demand. Contracts rather scarce.

New York: Texas crop account worse. Operators are buying. Looks higher.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: To-day's buying mostly for New York (and) Southern operators; Texas crop accounts growing worse; indications seem to favour a continuation of advance till general rains Western Belt.

Liverpool: Market firm on continuation unfavourable weather; immediate future depends climatic conditions.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 13

October 1934	13.06+28
December 1934	13.22+28
January 1935	13.25+28
March 1935	13.31+27
May 1935	13.38+28
Middling Spot	13.15+30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 13

July 1934	12.84+26
October 1934	13.02+25
December 1934	13.18+26
Middling Spot	13.02+25

NEW YORK.

New York, July 13

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.95
December 1934	13.10
January 1935	13.13
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	12.93
December 1934	13.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 13.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price
July 1934		6.84+08
August 1934 ..		6.79+08
September 1934 ..		6.77+08
October 1934 ..	6.69	6.75+08
November 1934 ..		6.70+07
December 1934 ..		6.70+07
January 1935 ..	6.67	6.71+08
February 1935 ..		6.71+08
March 1935		6.71+07
April 1935		6.71+07
May 1935		6.71+07
June 1935 ..		6.70+07
Middling Spot ..		6.99—05

LONDON METALS.

London, July 13.

	£
Copper Braziers	32-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	230-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 13.

Bank Bilis 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent. to 0-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interests' 7 Days' Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13

SAKELLARIDIS:—

July 1934	8.34
October 1934	8.47
November 1934	8.50
December 1934	8.53
January 1935	8.56
March 1935	8.59
May 1935	8.65
F. G. F. Spot	8.43

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool July 13.

BROACH:—

Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.17
Fine (Good Staple)	5.32
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.47
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.32
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.47
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.62
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.62
Fine	3.72
Superfine	3.82
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.82
Fine	3.92
Superfine	4.02

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, July 13.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-1/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	101-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	153-3/4
National Bank of India ..	49-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 14

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan-Mar
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 April-May
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 July Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
Banks selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 263
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 561
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/4
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.04 13th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 14th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 14th instant
Java/London closed 13th instant
London/Paris 76.40 13th instant
London/Belgium 21.58 3/4 13th instant
London/Switzerland 15.46 1/2 13th instant
London/Italy 58.78 13th instant
London/Berlin 13.14 13th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 13th instant
London/New York 5.03 13/16 13th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.43 1/2 13th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-17-11 1/2 12th instant £6-18-0 1/2 13th instant
Silver London ready 20 3/4 12th instant 20 9/16 13th instant
Silver London forward 20 7/8 12th instant 20 11/16 13th instant
Silver New York ready 46.90 12th instant 46.60 13th instant
London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 12th instant 7/8 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 12th instant 1 1/16 per cent 13th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

SEEDS.

London, July 13.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug, sellers £8-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull Cont't.) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-6-3.

LINSEED.

London, July 13.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-18-9.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £10-10-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-5-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 13

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. July sellers 20-7-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep./Dec. sellers 21-0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 13.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed 1b. 7-1/16 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 13.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels July/Aug. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels July sellers 24/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, July 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6-2-1/4

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, July 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London July 13

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	20-9/16
Forward	20-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 13.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £6-18-0-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 13

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.14
Amsterdam	7.43-3/4
Brussels	21.58-3/4
Madrid	36.34
Milan	58.78
Berne	15.46-1/2
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.43
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.03 13/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 14

Following a rise of 28 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 227-12 for Broach A-M delivery and declined to Rs. 227 on realising. At the decline there was a fairly good demand and prices rose to Rs. 229-2. At this level, the market was quiet but firm with a small liquidation.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points but the market opened firm at a rise of 8 points and one time was quoted 11 points up and finally closed at a rise of 9 points. The local market ruled firm and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A 216/4
Broach A-M 228/4
Oomra July 199/12
Oomra D-J 199/4
Bengal July 133/8
Bengal D/J 146/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	145	141	138	133
Panjab	...	145	141	138	133
Rajputana	...	145	141	138	133
Oomra No. 3	206	203	201	197	...
C P No. 1	219	216	214	210	...
C P No. 2	212	209	207	203	...
Broach No. 2	...	223	220	218	216
Punjab-Ame	...	233	230	228	226
Surat	...	283	280	277	274
Rajpipla	...	281	278	275	272
Navsari	...	285	282	279	276

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 14.

Bengal Superfine	145/47
Bengal Fine	142/41
Bengal F G	138/40
Sindh-Punjab Fine	142/44
Sindh-Punjab F G	138/40
Wardha-Hingt	209/211
Nagpur/Savner	209/211
Pundhurna	203/204
Yeotmal	202/03
Arvi	201/02
Ellichpur	201/02
Amraoti-Berar	197/99
Khamgaon	197/99
Mulkapur	182/84
Khandesh	189/91
Jalna/Sailu	190/92
Burwah/Sanavad	201/03
Broach Fine	220/22
Punjab/American	226/31
Punjab/American mix	218/21
Cambodia	276/81
Miraj/Sangli	216/21
Compta Good	221/31
Bagalkot	191/96
Kampala	347
Busoga	344
Jinja	339
Manza	334

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East: Mostly cloudy probably showers.

Central: Partly cloudy thunder showers.

West:—Partly cloudy; Oklahoma partly cloudy to unsettled.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 14.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	175	276,952
Central India	130	217,372
Barsi and Nagar	238	176,460
Hyderabad-Gaorani	34	49,204
Berar	510	449,953
Central Provinces	...	111,112
Total Oomras	1,087	1,261,063
Dholera	3,382	135,983
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,182
Rajputana	88	57,198
Sind-Punjab	175	177,401
Broach	119	327,795
Coompta & Dharwar	2,178	64,237
Westerns-Northerns	305	43,078
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	34,381
Persian	...	1,748
American	...	26,383
Egyptian and African	...	156,036
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	7,330	2,314,988

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 12th July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	4,250	356,119
Japan & China	3,688	957,453
Coast Ports	24	19,289
Up-country by Rail	...	115,336
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	49,109
Total	7,932	1,494,306

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1933-34	1932-33
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 13-7-34	7621000	8798000
Receipts yesterday 13-7-34	9000	29000
Exports to date 13-7-34	7466000	8105000
Stock at Ports 6-7-34	2529000	3399000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-7-34	208000	1310000
Stock at Liverpool 6-7-34	979000	793000
Visible Supply 6-7-34	5664000	6932000
Quantity in Sight 6-7-34	11978000	13525000
Quantity out of Sight 6-7-34	12867000	13388000

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 12th July 5,533 bales.

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,307,658 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,404,289 bales

Decrease 96,631 bales

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 13

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	17
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power Gold D	52
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	42
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	48
Consolidated Gas	35
Columbia Gas	11
American Tel and Tel	115
Western Union Telg	43 1/2
Radio Corp	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	4/
New York Central	28 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	23
Erie R R	18
Pennsylvania R R	31
Union Pacific R R	123
Great North Pfd	22
National Distillers	22
Hiram Walker	31
Distillers Seagram	14
Amr Tobacco B	78
Dupont de Nemours	93
Canadian Pacific	14
Allis Chalmers	15
Bethelehem Steel	33
United States Steel	40
American Smelting	43
Noranda Mines	43
Int Nickel of Canada	26 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/2
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	42
International Harvestor	31
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	20
General Motors	32 1/8
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N J	45
Philips Petrol	18
Mid Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	15 7/8
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg	16
Chase Bank	27 7/8
National City Bank	27 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	390
Celanese Corp of Amr	26
General Foods	31
National Dairy	19
Remington Rand	10
Alaska Juneau	23

Market dull, but slightly firmer. Carloadings down 24000.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:—

Liverpool New York October 120 at Cross Rate 5.03 7/8.

Bombay-Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 216/8 Liverpool July 6 68 Rs. 82 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A/M 1935 227 Liverpool May 1935 6.75 Rs. 67 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:—

Broach A/M 1935 227 New York May 13.39 Rs 68 1/4 Cross Rate 5.03 7/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 13

Broach J/A opening 211; highest 214 3/4; lowest 210 3/4; close 214 1/4

Broach A/M 1935 opening 221 1/4; highest 225 1/4; lowest 221; close 224 3/4

Oomra July opening 192 1/4; highest 195 1/2; lowest 192 1/4; close 195 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 192; highest 195 1/2; lowest 192; close 195 1/2

Bengal July opening 128 1/2; highest 133; lowest 128 1/2; close 133

Bengal D/J opening 143; highest 146 3/4; lowest 143; close 146 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs 29 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-7-34 Rs. 5 3/4

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 14

	F. 3.70.
Jaav Spot	13 14 6
Java ready	4 1 6
Per S S Subedar	4 1 6
Per S S Fusijama	4 1 0
Per S S Nizam	4 1 3
Per S S Arabia	4 1 3
Per S S Himalaya	4 1 0
June shipment	4 0 6
July-Sept shipment	4 0 6
Oct-Dec shipment	

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 14

The local Linseed market was quiet but steady despite better Argentine advices. In wheat there was a fairly good enquiry on higher Chicago advices. To-day's closing rates were as under:

Linseed September	6 15 3
Linseed May	6 11 6
Wheat September	4 1 6
Wheat May	4 6 6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 14

Wheat	17,025 cwts.
Linseed	7,219 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	424 cwts.
Gingellyseed	432 cwts.
Poppyseed	23 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,584 cwts.
Castorseed	331 cwts.
Rice	25,455 cwts.
Myrabollams	126 cwts.
Mowraseed	22 cwts.
Gram	2,296 cwts.
Joowar	439 cwts.
Barley	344 cwts.
Bajree	1,191 cwts.
Coal	550 tons.
Khandesh	175 bales.
Central India	179 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	233 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	34 bales.
Berar	510 bales.
Dhollera	3,382 bales.
Rajputana	88 bales.
Sind-Punjab	175 bales.
Broach	119 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	2,178 bales.
Western-Northerns	301 bales.
Total Cotton	7,330 bales.

SHARE BAZAR

Long Liquidation

Bombay, July 14

The local Share Bazar opened firm but later on ruled quiet on long liquidation. At the opening there was good demand for Tata Steel ordinary and Dfd. shares which were quoted at Rs. 290. In sympathy with a further rise in raw cotton prices mill shares also opened very steady but later on prices eased off. Bellapur shares were steady on improved demand influenced by rumours of giving one share free per 10 shares Hydro Electric shares were quiet with scattered selling.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 290 and gradually declined to Rs. 280 when short covering appeared which improved prices to Rs. 282/ Ordinary shares opened at Rs 72/2. and declined to Rs. 70/14 and rallied to Rs. 71/. There was fairly good enquiry for Cement shares and almost all scrips under this section reached new high levels. Bundi shares gained annas 12 and Indian Cements were up by Rs. 6/ Shahabads also rose Rs. 6/ to Rs. 356/14. There was some enquiry for Tata Construction shares. There was more enquiry for Mill shares. Bombay Dycings closed at 732/8 while Century shares were done at Rs. 252/8. Bombay Steamers improved but Bombay Burma shares remained neglected.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, July 14.

	Rs.	As.
100 Ahm. Advance	276	4
500 Bom. Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	732	8
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	252	8
100 Central India	220	0
100 Colaba	95	0
100 Coorla	90	0
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim.	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Down	320	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	80	0
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	146	14
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	101	14
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	53	2
100 Kohinoor	147	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 14

Bombay Dyeing 735 31/14 732
Century 253 52 251 252
Central India 222 223 220
Colaba 98 97 95
Kohinoor 147 150
New Great 147 150
Simplex 80 79
Swadeshi 170 71 69 168
Bundi 20/10, 31/4 31/12 31/8
I Cement 402 401 404
T Steel Defd 290 285 282 281 282
T Steel Ord 72/2 71/14 72 71/4 70/14 71
Bombay Steam 295 292 293
Bombay Burma 456 55 454
Tata Hydro 146 145/5
Andhra 1456 1451/14 1452
Trams Ord 146 145/10

250	Laxmi	695 0
100	Madhowji	6 8
250	Madras United	63 0
1000	Morarji	1300 0
250	Model	51 0
50	Mysore	89 0
200	New Great	133 12
100	Oosmanshahi	59 0
100	Phoenix	266 4
25	Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000	Sholapur	2900 0
50	Simplex	78 12
100	Swadeshi	108 12
100	Swan	40 0
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1332 8
1000	Western	725 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	96 8
25-50	Central	29 0
500	Imperial	1358 12
125-500	Imp. Conty.	340 0
50-100	India	110 12
5	Union	4 13

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	31 8
70	Gwalior	92 0
250	Indian	404 8
40	Katni Def.	1265 0
100	Katni Ord.	344 6
75	Okha	171 4
10	Punjab	21 0
100	Shahabad	356 14
70	United	85 8

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	12 10
15-75	New India	35 0
200	Oriental	3620 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	144 6
1000	Andhra Valley	1453 12
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bom. Tram	145 10
100	Bom. Suburban	146 14
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hydro	145 5
1000	Tata Power	1116 4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	462 8
100	Amr. Patty	116 0
100	C. Province	83 0
100	Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100	Gujrat	66 8
100	Mandra Bhon	86 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 14

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/2/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/2

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/1
4 per cent 1934/37 100/2
4 per cent 1943 105 /14
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 110
5 per cent 1935 103/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 110
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/3

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 101
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 100/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 122/2
6 per cent K P T 1956 122/2
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 89/2 and advanced to Rs 89-5 but later on prices declined on long liquidation to Rs. 89/2/6.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 14

On Friday London silver prices declined 3/16d to 20 9/16d and New York silver prices declined 1/4c to 46 3/8c. Shanghai T T on London was quoted unchanged at 1-4 3/16. The local silver market was quiet with a scattered long liquidation. Prices opened today at Rs. 57-12-6 and declined to Rs. 57-11. The gold market was barely steady with a small business.

Ready silver	57	10	0
Ashad delivery	57	11	0
Shravan delivery	57	13	0
Ready gold	34	4	3
Ashad delivery	34	4	6
Shravan delivery	34	4	9

EXPORTS OF GOLD

TOTAL RS. 193 CRORES.

Bombay, July 14

During the week gold worth Rs. 1,38,57,265 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind," which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried gold consignments of the following descriptions:

To New York option Paris, London or Amsterdam, Rs. 17,27,912; to London, option New York, Paris, Amsterdam Rs. 78,35,925 and the rest for New York via London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 1,93,30,68,529.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 13

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	80 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 9 0
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	102 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 13 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	15 5 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	2 14 3
Calcutta Tramways (ord)	1 6 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co	0 5 9
Genl and Comi Invest Trust Defd Stk	69 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 6 9
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 10 0
Great Western Railway Ord Stock	53 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks Corpn.	136 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd ord	1 19 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord)	0 2 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	103 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	1 16 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	92 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent Debentures	110 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs 1939/50	112 0 0

100	Pachora Jamner	81 0
100	Sara Sirajgung	83 4
500	Tapty Valley	760 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	18 10
30	Tata Steel Def.	282 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	71 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	182 8
50	Belapur Sugar	223 12
250	Bom. Steam	295 0
125	Bom. Burma	454 6
50	Bom. Burma Conty.	147 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 0
50	Bom. Telephone	95 4
100	Ind. Bleaching	120 10
100	Ind. Radio Df.	507 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	456 4
1000	Port Canning	572 8
15	Scindia	9 8
30	Tata Construction	77 0
25	Tata Oil	20 4

PREFERENCE

7	p c Andhra Vly.	1252 8
6	p c Bom. Steam	276 4
7	p.c. Bom. Trams	80 8
5	p.c. Central India	477 8
7	p c Katni 1st	125 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	147 8
7½	p c Punjab Cement	13 5
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	134 6
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1355 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	171 4
7½	p.c. Tata Steel Second Pref.	144 4
5½	p c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p c Vishnu	650 8

Small Decline In New York Cotton

EASIER TENDENCY ON PROFIT TAKING AND LIQUIDATION

Bullion Steady But Grains Slightly Easy

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

BOMBAY, July 14.

On Saturday, the sterling-dollar and the sterling-franc cross-rates remained almost unchanged.

EASY TENDENCY IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market ruled with an easier tendency on account of profit-taking and general liquidation despite bullish Liverpool cables and drought in the Western belt.

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER STEADY.

London gold and silver prices ruled steady with minor fluctuations.

PROFIT-TAKING IN WHEAT.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened firm but later declined on profit-taking and commission houses selling. Chicago oats and rye were quiet.

JUTE, RUBBER AND LINSEED QUIET.

The London metal market was closed to-day. Jute, rubber and linseed ruled quiet.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange ruled quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 14.

Previous closing rate	13.06
To-day's opening rate	13.11
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing rate	13.00
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 214
April-May	Rs. 226

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 14.

Previous closing rate	6.75
To-day's opening rate	6.84
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing rate	6.84
Difference	+.09

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 14.

The cotton market ruled with an easier tendency to-day. The market opened steady at 13.11 for October i.e. 5 points higher than the previous closing on favourable Liverpool cables and drought in the western belt and advanced to 12.15 on general buying and commission house demand but later declined on profit-taking and liquidation October touching 13.00 and closed at this level which was the lowest in to-day's session.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 14.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.90/12.89) 13.13/13.11
December (13.07/13.06) 13.27/13.25
January (13.09/13.09) 13.30/13.29

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 14.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.79) 6.93
American October (6.70) 6.84
Egyptian July (8.23) 8.42
Egyptian October (8.38) 8.56

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 14. 10-0 p.m.

At the New York cotton futures opened 5 points up. Broach A-M. was quoted at Rs. 227-8. The rate steadily declined to Rs. 225-8 as the New York futures closed 6 points down.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 14.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 14.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 32 1/4) dol 32 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 5/8) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 39 1/2) dol 39 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 84 1/2) dol 85 7/8

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 14.

Previous closing	5.03 7/8
To-day's opening	5.03 7/8
To-day's closing	5.04

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 14.

Previous closing	5.03 13/16
To-day's opening	5.03 7/8
To-day's closing	5.03
Difference	unchanged.

FRANC RATE

London, July 14.

Previous closing	76.40
To-day's opening	76.40
To-day's closing	76.40
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 14.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 503 7/8 which later slightly declined to 503 13/16 which was the closing rate.

The Franc opened at 76.40 and remained steady at that rate.

The closing rate was the same.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 14.

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 9/16d.	20 5/8d.
Forward	20 11/16d.	20 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 14.

Gold (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-18-0.

BULLION

London, July 14.

Influx (£61000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 9/16d.) 20 5/8d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-18-0

DISCOUNTS

London, July 14.

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 7/8 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 .c.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 14.

Liverpool wheat opened firm and slightly higher than the previous closing at 62 1/4 for October and 64 3/4 for December. Business was done at these levels but later the market declined on profit-taking.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 14.

Prices in the Chicago wheat market opened steady at 96 for July and 97 1/2 for September and declined on profit-taking and commission house selling but partially improved on general buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 14.

Chicago oats opened steady at 45 1/8 for September and declined in sympathy with other grain markets.

Rye opened steady at 71 but eased on profit-taking.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 14.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£230 5/8 buyers £230 3/4 sellers) closed.
Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£33 to £33 1/2) closed.
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (£14 7/16) £14 3/8 paid and value.
Dundee Aug. (£17 sellers) unquoted
Lightening August (£15 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/8) 7 1/16 paid and buyers.
Oct-Dec. (7 5/16) paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug. (£12 1/4) £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. (£11 15/16) £12 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July-Aug. (£10 1/2) £10 1/2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria July-Aug. (£10 5/16) £10 1/4 sellers.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Production During June

Bawdwin Mine: During the month of June 35,298 tons of ore were mined 30,700 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 10,981 tons of Leady Concentrates.

10,383 tons of Lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 5,466 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—
5,880 tons Refined Lead.
496,077 ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 22,315 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 5,645 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7.85 ounces of Silver, 5.47 per cent Lead, 53.6 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 1,000 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 7,586 tons Copper Ore.

155 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 300 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 212 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

CROSS RATES

London, July 14. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.75) 5.74 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.93) 37.93
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/2) 0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.78) 58.71
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4) 1-4 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 14.

The local silver market opened steady at Rs. 57/11, 57/12 and 57/14 and declined on speculative selling following easy Shanghai advices. There was a further fall in prices on unfavourable advices from America rates being quoted at Rs. 57/4, 57/5 and 57/7. The tendency was quiet.

Gold opened at Rs. 34/4/9, 34/49 and 34/5/3 and in the absence of speculative interest prices remained steady at the same levels.

SUPPLIES FULLY AMPLE IN THE MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNT RATES CONTINUE TO WEAKEN

Demand Slow In Wheat But Liverpool Cotton Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 14.

In the Money Market, supplies were fully ample for requirements and with large resources available for employment and gradual contraction in the treasury bill issue, the competition became keener with the result that discount rates both on commercial paper and treasury bills continued to weaken.

In Commodities wheat to-day reflected renewed advance in North America but demand continued slow. Cotton further strengthened on reports of drought and weevil damage to the American crop.

NEW LOW LEVEL OF SUGAR PRICES

Market Steady

Bombay, July 12

The Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay have issued the following report:—

Our market for Ready Sugars remained very steady throughout the week. S. S. India arrived with 12053 bags from Java and the whole cargo was cleared within two days. On account of hand to mouth arrivals and rains having ceased, prices for ready sugar and near arrivals have advance have advanced by half an anna, while distant positions from September to December are freely offered by the importing houses at Rs. 4/0/6, but no business has been reported so far. Prices in Java are the same and small parcels of White Sugar are sold in Java for F. 3.60 west coast India and F. 3.70 East Coast India. Owing to very heavy stocks in Java conditions in the market become more distressing and Java 'Nivas' had to sell small parcels of Raw Sugars at F. 2.60 for being exported to Holland. If one calculates costs from Factory production to coast the net price realised by Java for this sugar is nearly F. 1.60 per 100 Kiloes which comes to less than half the cost. Sugar Industry had never before seen such an abnormally low level and no authority on sugar can say that this is the turning of the corner. New York and London are similarly stagnant. The local market is likely to remain at the present level for about a month or two. Demand for Indian Factory Sugar is still very low and there is an all round decrease in price of about 2 annas per maund.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java ready Rs 14/0/6 and Rs. 13/15; May 4/2/3 and 4/1/6; June 4/2 and 4/1/3; July-Sept 4/1/6 and 4/1; Oct-Dec 4/1/6 and 4/0/6; African 14/- and 13/15; Britannia 15/10/6 and 15/10

British Refined Sugar Rs. 14/5/6 and Rs. 14/5; Swadeshi Sugars 13/12 to 14/5 and 13/11 to 14/4.

Arrivals:—S. S. India arrived during the week with about 12053 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Trifels also arrival with about 1028 bags of Egyptian Sugar. S. S. Subedar and S. S. Fusijama and S. S. Nizam are expected to arrive on about the 13th, 16th and 22nd instant respectively with cargo of Java Sugar.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 4/3/6 per cwt F B H
S S Fusijama Rs. 4/2 per cwt F B H
S S Subedar Rs. 4/2 per cwt F B H
S S Himalaya Rs. 4-1/1/6 per cwt F B H
S S Nizam Rs. 4/2 per cwt F B H
S S Arabia Rs. 4/1 per cwt F B H
Shipment May Rs. 4/1/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment June Rs. 4/1/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 4/1 per cwt F B H
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4/0/6 per cwt F B H
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/15/6 per cwt
Britannia Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs 14/5 per cwt
Swadeshi Sugar:—
Kesar Sugar Factory Rs. 14/5 per cwt
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14/3 per cwt
Cawnpori Gutaia Mill Mill Rs. 22 per 6 mds.
Tone: Steady.

JUTE SHARES QUIET AND STEADY

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Jute Shares ruled quiet but steady with very limited business. Coals were dull. Teas were unchanged. In Miscellaneous rubbers showed further improvement to-day while others were unchanged. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 89/3; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/4.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River 82/8; Baraset Basirhat Light 59 small lot; Chaparmukh Silghat Light 82/8 ex div.

Cotton:—Kesoram 3/14.

Coals:—Bengal 222 small lot; North Damuda 3/8; Burrakur 12/10; Sendra 10.

Jutes:—Adamjee pref 119; Birla ordy 9/8; Clive ordy 28/13; Howrah 50/8; Hukumchand ordy 14/1; Kamarhatty 526; National 22/12; Nuddea 28/12; Presidency 5/12; Tavoy Tin 4/6; Bengal Potteries 4/14; Reliance 1; Fire Bricks 8; Burn and Co. ordy 199/8; Indian Iron and Steel 6; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 47 cum div; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 142; British Ceylon Corporation pref 5/12.

Rubber Shares:—Allenby 1 point 82 1/2 cts; Sungei Bagan 3 point 30 cts; Utan Simpan 2 point 12 1/2 cts. small lot.

Sugar:—Cawnpore ordy 31/6 small lot; Samastipur 9/12 small lot.

Tea Shares:—East India 13/12; Gungaram 284/8; Hasimara 43/8.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 14

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/0/3; Lowest Rs. 25/14; Closing Rs. 26/2

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/9; Lowest Rs. 26/8; Closing Rs. 26/13.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/5; Closing Rs. 17/10.

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/12; Highest Rs. 23; Lowest Rs. 22/10; Closing Rs. 22/15

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 24/15; Lowest Rs. 24/11; Closing Rs. 25.

"Kennel Murder Case" shown at the Excelsior.

DADAR CONDEMNS BOMB OUTRAGE

"Dastardly And Disgraceful Attempt"

The recent bomb outrage at Poona at a meeting addressed by Mahatma Gandhi, was condemned at a public meeting held at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, Bombay, on Saturday, under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Mandal.

Rao Bahodur S. K. Bole, a local Harijan leader, presided over the meeting, which was fully representative of all castes and communities in the city.

Among those who were present on the occasion were Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mulraj Karsondas, Dhurandhar, Vinayakrao Bhuskute, Kashi Prasad and R. K. Vaidya.

The President expressed his horror at such a dastardly attempt whoever might have been the authors of it. It was disgraceful that the saintliest personality in the present times should have been marked out as the victim of the sinister move.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved the resolution condemning the bomb outrage in Poona "on the life of Mahatmaji." Mr. R. D. Kowli seconded.

Another resolution congratulating Mahatmaji on his Providential escape, and praying for his long life to enable him to continue to render his unparalleled and unique services in the cause of humanity in general, and Harijans in particular, was moved by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and was seconded by Sjt. Kashi Prasad.

Both the resolutions were unanimously carried.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

NEW FIGHTING PLANE ON VIEW

Capable Of Climbing "As High As Mt. Everest"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

THE HAGUE, July 14.

A new fighting 'plane equipped with British engines and capable of climbing as high as the Mount Everest, in 19 minutes, was the principal feature at an air meeting held at the Soesterberg military aerodrome. The new machine of which the squadron is incorporated in the Dutch Air Force is the famous Fokker D17. The fighter inaugurally fitted with French motors are now replaced by Rolls Royce Kestrel engines. During the test flights. Lieutenant Sandbergh safely put it into a dive from a height of 13,000 to 4,500 feet, with the engine full out, plunging to the earth at a terrific speed of 330 miles an hour.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Hugh Increases

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 14.

British imports at 53-3/4 millions sterling were up by seven-and-half millions in June, compared with the corresponding month in 1933.

Exports at 32, a million up and three-and-a-half, in the same comparative periods.

ADDING TO WEALTH OF NATION

Italy's Bold Experiments In Agriculture

COIMBATORE, (By Mail).

Enormous changes in the agricultural department have taken place within a very short time in Italy,—said Mr. S. V Ramamurthi, Director of Agriculture, addressing a public meeting yesterday at the Agricultural College.

WHEAT CAMPAIGN IN ITALY

The wheat campaign, organised on 5 year plan system in Italy had wonderful results and an income of Rs. 6 crores was expected annually. Two and half millions of acres of land had been brought under cultivation, and so far 4 crores of rupees had been spent in respect of Land Reclamation. It was the conviction of the Fascist Government that "agriculture alone could add to the wealth of the nation and relieve unemployment." Systematic propaganda was carried on throughout the country on the value of agriculture and the fruits of research work were carried to rural parts and an impetus was given to rural people to engage themselves in agricultural work. The officials of the State and Sgr. Mussolini were doing every thing in their power to increase the productivity of the land.

NO DICTATORSHIP

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, who took part in the proceedings, said that, although there were many good things to be learnt from Italy, India was not in need of dictators and the dictatorship was not suitable to this country. Indians were more inclined towards Parliamentary System of Government than to be ruled by Dictators.—A P.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE

(From Our Correspondent.)

COCHIN, (By Mail.)

It is stated in the Reports published recently by the Government of Travancore, on the Primary Education, that there are 3104 Primary Schools, and 4,27,487 students therein, 786 out of the 3,104 are departmental schools and the rest are all receiving Government grant, under private management.

Boys and girls, in the primary schools, can sit together in Travancore; but, of the above total, 2,719, schools are specially considered to be boys' schools while the rest 385 girls' schools.

Apart from the above, there are 840 night schools in the State and all, except nine, of them are receiving grant in aid from the Government.

Separate accounts of expenditure for Primary Education has not been mentioned in the reports under reference, and it is stated that the total expenditure for the vernacular schools is Rs. 27,91,500 including Rs. 9,25,021 for maintenance grant.

Now, it is to be mentioned that the Primary Education is given free in the whole of the State of Travancore.

Rise In Pay For Munition Workers

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, July 14.

Munition workers are to receive ten per cent rise in their pay, and a reduction of 50 per cent in the income-tax, and may earn bonuses.

WELLINGTON
To-day: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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An R.K.O. Radio picture

AT

ROXY

TO NIGHT :—
4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

SUPPLY BILLS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the revised rules governing the issue of Supply Bills and Telegraphic Transfers cannot be brought into force from the date mentioned in the Press Communique issued by the Controller of the Currency on June 11, 1934, namely September 1, 1934. The existing rules and rates will therefore remain in force until further notice. —United Press.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 4, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 3, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 12, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.
Highwater: 1-41, 14-12.
Lowwater: 7-28, 20-30.

All-India thanks-giving day celebration for Mahatma's providential escape.

Public meeting at Congress House to accord welcome to Sardar and to observe Prayer Day, Mrs. Naidu presiding, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, July 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 17.

Rotary Club of Bombay: Rotarian A. S. Trollip, on "Accidents and Dividends", Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 18.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch), public lecture: "What has Christianity to say to the Agnostic", by Rev. James Kellock, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE.

The opening ceremony of the Ghodapdev Branch of the Young Workers' League will take place to-day Sunday at 10 a.m.

MUSLIMS STUDENTS MEETING.

A meeting of the Muslim Students, studying for Commerce will be held to-day Sunday at the Anjuman-i-Islam School Hornby Road at 5 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE.

Swami Omkar Sachidanandji will deliver "Religious Sermon" in Arya Samaj Mandir (Kakadwadi Arya Samaj Lane) to-day Sunday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Parel Social Service League Co-operative Credit Society, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Parel Settlement Hall, at 91 B. Parel Road, Chinchpokali.

LECTURE ON ADWAITA.

Pandit Vijayashankerji will deliver a public lecture at the Fort Arya Samaj Hall, 249 Frere Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. on "What is Adwaita".

S. I. C. CREDIT SOCIETY.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay South Indian Co-operative Credit Society will be held at the Astika Samaj Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The half yearly General Meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association meets to-day (Sunday) at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association's Hall to pass the half yearly report.

BAND AT BUND GARDEN, POONA.

The Governor's Band will play at the Bund Garden, Poona, on Monday (16th inst.) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A.F. (I) will play at Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) (Weather Permitting).

PUBLIC LECTURE.

"Under the auspices of Swayam Jyoti Karyalaya Mr. G. V. Rajwade will deliver a public discourse on Dnyaneshwaree to-day Sunday at 4 p.m. S.T. at Ganesh Bhuwan, Plot No. 248, opposite Hindu Gymkhana North, Matunga Station (G.I.P.)"

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Toyama Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Monday the 16th instant instead of at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 15th inst. as previously notified.

LECTURES ON QURAN

Under the auspices of the Qoranic Society Professor Zahooruddin will deliver a lecture on Qoran in Urdu in the Anjuman Islam High School ground floor at Bori Bunder from 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

JANJIRA PRABHU SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Janjira C. K. Prabhu Samajik Sangh Bombay, the anniversary of Veer Ratna Bajee Prabhu Deshpande, will be celebrated to-day Sunday at 4 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Yeshwant Narayen Tipnis, at Modern High School, Girgam Road.

PARLE SHIKSHAN MANDIR.

A Social Gathering of pupils of Parle Shikshan Mandir will be held to-day (Sunday) in the School, Wadia Lodge, above the Post-Office, between the hours 3 to 7 p.m. when an interesting programme will be gone through. There will be a meeting of parents and guardians of pupils of this Mandir at the time.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association a 'Public Meeting' of the Kanara Saraswats residing in Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association Hall to express their deep sorrow at the sad demise of Mr. Shankar Manjunath Kate at Dharwar on the 4th of July.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, President of the Association will preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Kemel Murder Case" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Sadie Mackee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 4 p.m.
ROXY—"After To-night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Ann Vickers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Devil's Brother" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, this morning at 10
PATHE—"Welcome Danger" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. this morning show 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Queen's Affair" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Throne of Delhi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sinhasan" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"The Hurricane Express" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. This morning show at 10 a.m.
SUPER—"Ranchandi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun Yuddha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Divine Service. Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 10-30 a.m. Light music. By P. N. Dewoolker. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra.

6-30 p.m. Popular songs. By Bai Sunderabai. 8 p.m. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. News in Hindi and Weather Report and News Bulletin in English 9 2/4 p.m. Studio Service. Conducted by the Station Chaplain Assisted by the Choir. 10 p. m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal. A summary of the week's news. 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-35 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. 8-15 p.m. A religious service: address by the Reverend H. R. L. Sheppard, C.H., D.D., from St. Martin-in-the-Fields. 9 p.m. The Tower Orchestra, relayed from the Tower Ballroom. 9-30 p.m. The State Apartments at Windsor Castle, a talk. 9-45 p.m. The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet. 10 p. m. The Wireless Military Band. 10-55 p.m. A topical talk. 11 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

Sjt. Bhulabhai To Hoist Flag

Under the auspices of The Young Nationalists' League Flag Salutation will take place at Chaupatty, to-day (Sunday) 8 a.m. when Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will unfurl the National Flag, and prominent Leaders will address.

Thanks Giving At Malad

A public meeting of the Citizens of Malad for prayers will be held in the Compound of Mr. Jamnadas Erunza situate in Muktawalla's Bagh near Malad Railway Station at 9 a.m. today.

Thank Givining At Delisle Road

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward D. C. C. a Flag salutation ceremony will be performed by Sjt. K. F. Nariman to-day Sunday at 7-30 a.m. and the Thanksgiving meeting will be held after the flag salutation at Delisle Road Maidan Near Cement Chawls.

Congress Meeting In F Ward

A public meeting of the citizens of 'F' Ward will be held to-day Sunday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Ganesh Maidan, Lalbaug to offer prayers for the providential escape of Mahatma Gandhi at Poona. Special arrangements will be made for ladies.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

Sjt. Jinabhai F. Joshi, Abid Alli Jafarbhai, C. K. Narayan Swami, S. B. Bahadeshwar, M. V. Kulkarni and others will address the meeting.

At Santa Cruz

Under the joint auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee and Harijan Sewak Mandal, a public meeting of the residents of Santa Cruz will be held to-day (Sunday) 9-0 a.m. (S.T.) in Seth Jamnalal Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, when prayers for Mahatma Gandhi in view of his safe escape from bomb-throwing at Poona, will be offered.

Syt. J. K. Mehta will address the meeting.

MRS. NAIDU TO UNFURL FLAG.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will unfurl the National Flag at Koli Wada, near Maruthi Temple, Colaba at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) after which the memerbs of the Council will move in the localities there enrolling members.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE

To Accord Welcome To Sardar

A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, to observe the All-India Thanksgiving and Prayer Day and to accord welcome to Sardar Vallabbhai Patel, President of the Indian National Congress, on his release from Jail.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, Motichand Kapadia, Gunvant V. Kapadia Bhulabhai J. Desai and others will address.

MUNICIPALITIES GO TO LAW

Disputed Assessment Of Slaughter House

BANDRA MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET A SIDE

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 14.

Mr. N. N. Master, the District Judge of Thana, allowed this afternoon the revision application filed by the Bombay Municipality against the order of the City Magistrate of Bandra, summarily rejecting the appeal preferred by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay contesting the notice of demand by the Bandra Municipality for Rs. 6,001-8 as house-tax for 1932-33 on the slaughter-house situated at Bandra, the annual letting value of which had been assessed at Rs. 95,262.

The District Judge further ordered that the appeal be remanded to the Bandra Court for decision, after hearing both the parties in full. The cost of application, said the Judge, shall be in accordance with the result of the appeal.

LETTING OF SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The Bombay Municipality alleged that the annual letting value of the slaughter-house for 1929-30 was increased by the Bandra Municipality to Rs. 1,01,616 for assessment. When objected to, it was reduced to Rs. 95,262. Being not satisfied with the valuation, the Bombay Corporation filed an appeal in the Bandra Court. Agreeing with the arbitrators' Award to fix it at Rs. 60,000, the Bandra Court passed an order accordingly on March 28, 1932. For each year of 1930-31 and 1930-32 the Bandra Municipality demanded Rs. 6,001-8, which the Bombay Municipality paid under protest, pending the decision of the appeal.

After the Court had fixed the valuation at Rs. 60,000, the Bombay Municipality objected to the similar demand for 1932-33, and filed another appeal for withdrawal of the notice and for amending the assessment list.

The Bandra Municipality argued that as the appellant had not submitted any objection to the valuation for 1932-33, the appeal was not maintainable. Further the order of the Court for 1929-30 could not affect the valuation for subsequent years.

The District Judge set aside the order of the Bandra Magistrate, and ordered that the appeal be heard again by that Court.

Atiya Begum's Discourse

Atiya Begum delivered a discourse at the Loyal Institute of Science on the Sangeet of India and July 10. She traced the original history and demonstrated comparative values of Western Music. She concluded her talk with a song.

Mr. Faquir Mohommed Mistri performed on the Bulbultarang, and Miradevi rendered a Bhajan Nautch very effectively. All the items received applause, and Atiya Begum received an invitation to repeat the programme in the near future.

SHREE SAMARTH VYAYAM MANDIR.

A Special General Meeting of the Members of the Vyayam Mandir will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mandir's premises to appoint five Trustees.

KALYANJI RATANJI FREE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of June 1934 was 4483.

DISCUSSION ON NEW WAKF BILL.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Tahaffuz-e-Awkaf-e-Islamia, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the Anjuman's Hall at Bawla Building, near J. J. Hospital to consider the New Wakf Bill when prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Mr. M. M. Killedar J. P. will preside.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, making a speech record, outlining the Congress programme, at the Recording Studio of the Musical Products, Ltd., Bombay.

Roll Of Assembly Electors

See That Your Name Is Included In It

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, has issued the following further statement in connection with the forthcoming Assembly election:—

The Preliminary roll of the electors for the coming Assembly election is published by the Collector of Bombay. Copies of the said roll are not for sale and it is not possible to place a copy in the Congress Committee Offices as intimated in my earlier communication. Complete copies of the roll are kept in the Municipal Corporation Hall and in the office of the Collector. They can be inspected there. I am also informed that the Municipal Commissioner is making arrangements for keeping the rolls pertaining to the different wards in the respective ward offices for public inspection.

Printed application forms for registering electors have been placed at the following places:—

(1) Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
(2) Office of the different Ward Congress Committees in the City.
(3) Office of the "Bombay Chronicle."
(4) Office of the "Sun."
(5) Office of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Kalbadevi Road.
(6) Office of the Congress Parliamentary Board, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
(7) 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Qualified electors, i.e., those who are assessed for income-tax in 1933-34 should go to these offices and sign 'four' copies of application forms. The applications will then be forwarded to the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, the revising authority of the 24th of July.

The time is very short and Congressmen are earnestly requested to sign the application forms.

Response To Call Of The Congress

MORE PERSONS JOIN RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as members of the Congress Reception Committee:—

326 Sjt. Jamnadas J Choksey
327 Sjt. K C Desai
328 Sjt. Chandulal J Patel
329 Sjt. Jethabhai Bhimji
330 Sjt. Narottamdas Vithal Purshottam
331 Mrs. Narottam V. P.
332 Sjt. Ramchandra Javeri
333 Sjt. Dwarkadas K. Desai
334 Sjt. Harjivandas D. Acharya
335 Sjt. Madhavdas Vallabhdas
336 Sjt. Gunvant V Kapadia
337 Sjt. Mohanlal Panachand Shah
338 Sjt. S K Pupala
339 Sjt. Ganpatrao B Joshi
340 Sjt. Shanker V Apte
341 Sjt. Shridhar Govind Bhave
342 Sjt. Madhavrao V Godbole
343 Sjt. Purshottam V. Wagle
344 Sjt. K. H. Dhamdhare
345 Sjt. Parshram B Mahajan
346 Sjt. Sakharam R Sardesai
347 Sjt. Balkrishna V Tambe
348 Sjt. Shanker S Ganglu
349 Sjt. Madhavrao V Ganglu
350 Sjt. Shantaram C Lamge
351 Dr. V R Bhoosrath
352 Sjt. Manilal Maganlal Dalal
353 Sjt. Manilal Maganlal Javeri
354 Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthanker
355 Sjt. Rajaram Kashinath Achrekar
356 Sjt. Laxman V Sathe
357 Sjt. Gopalji M Bhuta
358 Mrs. Kumud Master
359 Sjt. Dwarkadas S Narandas
360 Sjt. Ratansey Jetha
361 Sjt. Vasta Valji Mistre
362 Sjt. Pandarinath Pandurang
363 Sjt. Harilal Rawji Mehta
364 Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah
365 Dr. Bhanurai P Shukal
366 Sjt. Vadilal Manubhai
367 Mrs. Shantabai G. Vengsarkar
368 Mrs. Kaveri M Divecha
369 Sjt. Govind S. Kanthi
370 Sjt. Balkrishna Narayan Amberdekar
371 Sjt. Jayaram R Deo
372 Sjt Trimbak R Narawane
373 Sjt. Hiralal Maganlal Khandwalla
374 Shmt. Sharada H Khandwalla
375 Sjt. Mangaldas Bhagwandas Medta.

(To Be Continued.)

ALLEGED TO HAVE ROBBED FELLOW-WORKERS

On the charge of robbing one of their co-watchman, Mohansingh Umedsingh and Guptaprasad Shivaprasad, two watchmen of the Bharat Tile Company were arrested on Friday by the Bombay Police and placed for remand before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazgaon on Saturday.

His Worship remanded the accused till July 18, pending inquiries.

Menaka's New Art Enterprise

"Kathakali" Surprises City

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

Menaka's dance recital arranged on Friday at the Opera House in aid of the Swastik League provided another helpful occasion for students of Indian dancing and another opportunity for progressive art and artists.

The orchestra conducted by Sjt Ambika Charan Muzumdar and composed of such renowned instrumentalists as Khan Sahib Sakhawat Hussain, Ustad Hameed Hussein Mahomed Umar Khan and Syt. Vishnu Shirodkar was an apt prelude for the audience, packed from floor to ceiling, more music-minded than on the previous dance recital of Menaka. Jamna Prasad's "Naga-Chalan," at first equivocal, is now acquiring formal strength.

"Patang" Should Be Banned.

"Patang" is, obviously, an entirely pleasant duet. And the thought occurred that a prevalent "Patang" variations now so familiar to dance audiences should not be attempted by any artiste except by those whose young age figure and training can depict, like Malati and Mohanlal, the light, natural, vivacity inherent in the subject.

Menaka's "Usha" and Jovan-Nritya" were followed by "Taran-I-Ushhaq" the Mughal serenade and "Harao-Mehri" which brought down the house.

Vital Art.

"Harao-Mehri" is now established as a universally favourite item in Menaka's repertory. Nothing could be fore significant than this appreciation of the vitality of art rooted, in its native soil—the life of the people. "Laxmi Darshan" the silhouette dance, another of the popular feature of the recital obtained again the dignified response its solemnity deserves.

"Krishna Lila," the ballet which terminates the programme was rich in colour and varied in movement. Malati's companion Vimla in "Harao-Meheri" as well as in "Krishna Lila" indicated her rapidly developing skill in expressive movement and gestures.

Music-Minded House.

The audience was as I said, definitely music-minded. It was not surprising therefore, the Ustad Hameed Hussein's Sitar was listened with close attention and Khan Sahib Sakhawat Hussein's Sarod encored.

City's Enriched Experience.

It was, however, Gopal Pillai's "Kathakali" which overwhelmed the crowded house by surprise. The dance artiste from Travancore presented a technical "tour de force" which is not by any chance a common incident of the dance stage on this side of the country. Menaka, as Mr. Jayakar pointed out in his speech has not only won international reputation personally as an artist but has given opportunity to students and exponents of art to witness dances which could serve as the basis for comparison and advancement towards higher and still higher standards of vital art. Gopal Pillai's appearance on the stage in Bombay quite, decidedly, enriches the artistic experience of the city.

The Dramatic Climax

It is true that story of the great Mahabharat Warrior Arjun translated in traditional conventions of gestures was unfamiliar and required to be explained, as it was explained, before it could be followed and enjoyed. But no explanation was necessary for the manner in which Gopal Pillai, with unmistakable pride and dignity, led in logical sequence the movements towards the dramatic climax when the lightening arrow hits the revolving fish target and wins for Arjuna the hand of Draupadi, the iron nerves and muscles the erect, proud, gait and carriage and the sharply measured movements of Gopal Pillai's Arjuna was vividly expressive reality of the great warrior's character.

Skilled Craftsmanship.

The music and particularly the make up were, certainly, in keeping with the virile movements of the dance of the South. The costume, not only designed but actually worked out by the artiste, Gopal Pillai, was flawless. And, it brought to mind the fact of the skilled art-craftsmanship inherited by the nation, eulogised as a tradition glory but seldom secured in practice.

Not Vulgar Acrobatics

Gopal Pillai showed in the Arjun dance not a nebulous "sugar-and-candy" exposition of lantern slide poses, or vulgar and violent acrobatics. He interpreted a definite theme, an unswerving style and unmistakable artistic significance.

No student or exponent of Indian dancing can afford to overlook Gopal Pillai and it is only natural that Menaka would offer the city further opportunities to witness artistes like Gopal Pillai.

"GRAVE HUMILIATION TO INDIA"

Aga Khan's Cable To Bombay On Zanzibar Situation

The following cable has been received in Bombay from H. H. the Aga Khan and Mr. Polak, Chairman and Secretary of the Indians Overseas Association:—

"Gravely alarmed at Zanzibar situation where for the first time, the principle of racial discrimination is established. We consider that National honour and interest are involved. We regard the question as of highest importance, requiring patriotic collaboration of all classes and communities in India. The matter is most urgent. We suggest an immediate organisation and a weighty all parties' deputation to the Viceroy to protest that racial discrimination is serious injury to Zanzibar Indian interests and grave humiliation to Indians without justification or consultation, disregarding the local Indian protest. The Government of India, in our opinion, should be urgently requested to ask the Secretary of State for India to press for delay in the enforcement of restrictive legislation pending the receipt of full, reasoned representations. Cable us the steps taken there in order to take corresponding steps here in proper quarters"

"Veera Bhoomi" Asked To Apologise

(From A Local Correspondent.)

A notice has been served on the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Veer Bhoomi" on behalf of the Savitri Pathshala, Ajmer.

It has been alleged in the notice that the contents published in the paper are defamatory and false, and unless the paper contradicts the same and apologises suitable measures will be taken against it.

FATAL FALL FROM VERANDAH

Marion D'Souza, a domestic-servant, aged 12 years, fell down from the second-floor of Ramzan Building, New Nagpada, on Thursday and died of injuries later on at the J.J. Hospital.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest held over his body on Saturday.

"FED-UP WITH LIFE"

Jehangir Dinshah Shroff, a middle-aged Parsi, residing with his brother, a canvasser in the Red Ball Soda Water Factory, in the third floor of Mistri Building, at Girgaum Road, died on Saturday morning of an overdose of sulphuric acid, self-administered.

In a letter, left behind, and addressed to the Commissioner of Police, the deceased stated that he was committing suicide as he was fed up with life, owing to monetary difficulties.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to suicidal dose of sulphuric acid.

Harold Lloyd
IN HIS FINEST COMEDY RIOT
WELCOME DANGER
AT
PATHE
To-day 10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

REVIEW OF THIRD TEST MATCH

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

The Third Test match ended inconclusively, much to the chagrin and disgust of England. The home side had piled up a number of advantages which if utilized to best account, might have brought success to England. The English captain won the toss and a record-breaking total was amassed. On the top of this, five of the best of Australian players were stricken with the mysterious throat disease which made it impossible for them to give of their best. In the end they had the easy task of dismissing one man from sick bed and two other notoriously weak batsmen within a limit of 55 runs.

PLETHORA OF CRITICISMS.

Various opinions have been expressed in England on the failure of the home team to turn to account these obvious advantages. Wyatt has been blamed for not declaring when England's score rose to 500 or 550. Criticisms have been levelled against Allan, Hopwood and Clark for their failure to give good account of themselves. But the chief target of attack is the fielding department of the English team.

WYATT'S SPORTING SPIRIT DENOUNCED.

The English skipper has defended his action by saying that he did not declare earlier owing to the sickness of several of the Tourists. Had he done so, he would have laid himself and his country bare to the charge of unsportsmanship. This defence has apparently not cut much ice in the land of exaction. As may be well expected, Bori Bunder has echoed the voice of the crowd. Finer feelings of sportsmanship does not carry much weight in that quarter. It has argued with commendable gusto that a game is a game and it should be won by hook or by crook. For all, that, the boots might have been in the other leg. What then? I do not know if England had ever been in a similar predicament and Australia behaved differently. I am afraid honour-hunting also can be stretched to a point beyond true sporting spirit.

ALLENS AMAZING OVER.

I have no quarrell with the criticisms against Allen, Clark and Hopwood, except that they were acclaimed by these very critics before the Test Match began, as the best choice ever! Clark showed the analysis of 40 overs, 9 maidens, 100 runs and 1 wicket. Allen was credited with 31 overs, 3 maidens, 113 runs and no wicket, while Hopwood bowled 20 maidens, in 38 overs, and gave away 46 runs for no wicket. Besides this, Allen recorded an amazing over of 13 balls including 3 no balls and 4 wides.

ENGLAND'S REAL WEAKNESS.

Admittedly the bowlers did not receive any help from the pitch which was a batsman's paradise. But the fielders did little to encourage the bowlers. Five catches in the slips, one stumping and two chances of running out were not taken. Verily an Australian exclaimed at the end of the match: "The Englishmen were unable to catch anything, even tonsilitis. There lies the crux of the whole thing. If their fielding was not so loose, England might have had a better chance of success.

CHIPPERFIELD'S GLORIOUS EFFORT.

The glory of the match goes chiefly to Chipperfield who rushed out of his sick-bed, against medical advice, to save his side from a follow on. When he appeared on the scene, things looked really dark for Australia. But Chipperfield made a heroic stand at the wickets for 95 minutes to score 26 and thus materially helped to save the disaster. To this praiseworthy effort, O'Reilly and Wall added their quota in a wonderful manner. No doubt, they were helped to a certain extent, by the poor fielding of England, perhaps due to the intense excitement of the situation.

ENGLAND'S RECORD SCORE.

Given a perfect wicket, the English batsmen amassed the record total of 627 runs for nine wickets and declared their innings closed. This is the highest score registered by England, as against Australia's 729 for six wickets scored at Lord's in 1930, in the Tests in England. In Australia however, England still holds the record put on at Sydney in 1924-25, the figure being 636. In this connection, it would be interesting to note that both Australia and England won their respective matches having forced a follow on on their opponents.

HENDREN AND LEYLAND'S BRILLIANCE.

Great credit is due to Hendren and Leyland not only for their brilliant fifth wicket partnership of 191 runs, but their individual contributions of 132 and 153. This was also the second successive century compiled by Leyland in the Tests. While Walters, Sutcliffe and Ames performed well with their bats for 52, 63 and 72 respectively, Allen and Verity at the tail slogged the tired bowlers with zeal and alacrity for their respective scores of 61 and 60 not out. It should be noted that in this huge total, Oldfield allowed only 26 extras.

O'REILLY'S FINE PERFORMANCE.

For the second time, Grimmett proved thoroughly ineffective. His analysis of 57 overs, 20 maidens, 122 runs and one wicket tell their own tale. Wall and McCabe were equally bad. But for O'Reilly's great performance, Australia's fate would have been sealed. O'Reilly was so destructive at one stage that he captured three wickets for four successive balls, Walters, Wyatt and Hammond being his victims. This happened between 68 and 72. Ultimately he produced a bag of 7 wickets for 189 runs.

BROWN-MCCABE PARTNERSHIP.

Undaunted by the huge score of their opponents, the Australians settled down to knock up an equally tall figure. Brown and McCabe playing steadily forced up the score from 34 for one wicket to 230 for the second. While Brown was out for 72 the result of a patient innings lasting over 240 minutes, McCabe carried his total to 137 which included 18 fours. This was McCabe's first century in a Test match in England.

AN EXCITING SITUATION.

Woodfull was unfortunately run out after a stolid innings of 73. Bradman was not well enough to stand the strain of a long stay at the wickets. The end of third day of the match saw the Australians' eight wickets down for 423 runs. With Chipperfield sick in bed and O'Reilly and Wall on the field it seemed almost a hopeless task for the Australians to avoid a follow-on. But the last day proved lucky for the Tourists. Playing with great pluck and courage they ran up the total to 491 and saved what looked like a possible defeat. Verity and Hammond proved the most successful with the ball capturing four and three wickets respectively for 78 and 111 runs.

INEVITABLE DRAW.

After this, a draw was inevitable. England went in for the second time and scored 123 for no loss (Walters 50 Sutcliffe 69) and declared again, giving Australia a bare hour and a half's play to make up 259 runs. At the close of play, the tourists had registered 66 for one wicket.

The Rubber hangs in the balance as before. It is now certain that the final match will have to be played to a finish to bring about a decisive result in the end.

KAYE DON

Found Guilty Of Manslaughter

SENTENCE POSTPONED TILL MONDAY

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 14.

Kaye Don has been found guilty of manslaughter. The sentence is postponed till Monday.

(It will be remembered that Kaye Don was committed to trial in June on a charge of manslaughter of his mechanic, Francis Taylor, who was fatally injured as a result of an accident to a racing car which Kaye Don was driving.)

A "Reuter" message of 12th instant described the opening of the trial in these words:—

'Quaint ceremonies marked the opening of the trial of Kaye Don, the famous racing motorist, on a charge of manslaughter before Mr. Farrant, Deemster of the Island of Man, at Douglas. The Deemster subscribed to a curious oath in which he swore "to execute the laws of the Island justly and indifferently as a herring backbone doth lie in the midst of fish." Only Manx advocates were allowed to plead."

AUSTRALIANS v. YORKSHIRE

Home Team Knocks Up 238 For 6 Sellers Making 49

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 14.

At Sheffield to-day, Yorkshire won the toss against Ausrallans and batted first. Their team is as follows:—Sellers, Sutcliffe, Mitchell, Leyland, Barber, Turner, Verity, Macaulay, Smailes, Wood, Bodes. The wicket was wet, and the start was delayed. Sutcliffe, was out at 25, being run out by Fleetwood-Smith in attempting a second run from a shot to square-leg.

Scoring was difficult against sure fielding and accurate bowling. Ebeling was getting a lot of nip off the pitch. Mitchell after hittting Grimmett thrice in quick succession to the boundary was bowled for 36. (72-2). Barber played an admirable innings lasting 95 minutes, and hit five times to the boundary. Leyland played bright cricket for 80 minutes, reaching the boundary seven times. Leyland was struck on fingers by a ball from Ebeling, and was out the very next ball giving a catch to the wicket-keeper.

Verity was out to a bad stroke, being caught at first slip by McCabe.

Thereafter Sellers and Smailes held out until the close.

The Scores:—

YORKSHIRE (1st Inings.)	
Sutcliffe, run out	19
Mitchell, b Grimmett	36
Barber, st. Barnett, b Grimmett	37
Leyland, c Barnett, b Ebeling	43
Turner, b Ebeling	10
Sellers not out	49
Verity, c McCabe, b Bromley	9
Smailes, not out	28
Extras	7
Total (for 6 wkts.)	238

Falls of wickets:—25|1; 72|2; 94|3; 149|4; 150|5; 164|6.

LONDON, July 14.

Paris.—Death has occurred of Dovgalevsky, the Soviet Ambassadir in Paris.

Hitler's 'Death List' Not To Be Revealed?

FIGURE 77 CONSIDERED AS "VERY WIDE OF MARK"

Popular Belief Puts Down Estimates At 200

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, July 14.

The Secret of Hitler's "death list", will never be revealed. A announcement of this sinister fact was accompanied with the Government spokesman's pronouncement that it was considered Herr Hitler's speech, last night, at the Opera House, definitely closed the discussion of shootings of June 30, and the subsequent days.

It is widely suggested that 77 persons mentioned by Herr Hitler was very wide mark; "Reuter's" investigations produced estimates of 186, from a Reichswehr officer, over 100, from a police officer, and between 200 and 300 from a foreign diplomat.

The general consensus of opinion put down the figure to 200.

It is known many private shootings occurred after July 1, on the official conclusion of the purging process.

GRUMBLERS AND CARPERS' DOUBTS

Names Of Executed Persons To Be Withheld

BERLIN, July 14.

Alongside the unanimous lyrician in the press, it is possible to overhear doubts from the man in the street, whether Herr Hitler's speech would completely reassure all grumblers and carpers. Scepticism likewise is voiced whether Herr Hitler's reassurances is likely to satisfy the Storm Troopers who have been dismissed through reorganisation. Herr Hitler's references to Nazi ill-rteatment of prisoners and other known abuses is widely commented on. Public had hoped to learn the names of those executed, but Reuter is officially informed these would be withheld.—Reuter.

DR. PIETSCH RESIGNS

Nazi Economic Policy In Theory And Practice

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, July 14.

Coming on the top of removal Dr. Kessler, the "leader" of German economic life, it is suggested, for insubordination, the resignation of Dr. Pietsch, the leader of chemical industry, officially announced due to over-work. It is regarded as evidence of growing difficulties in reconciling the practical demands of the industry and the Nazi economic theory. Both were appointed under the scheme introducing the leader principle mentioned in the message of March 13 last.

(The scheme referred to above was conveyed in "Reuter's" message of 13|4|1934:—

"A new law has been promulgated giving the Ministry of Economics complete control of all industrial organisation with the object of avoiding unsound competition between various branches of industry. The Ministry is authorised to create, dissolve and unite industrial organisations; to appoint and dismiss leaders and to impose punishment for any violation of Ministry orders. Dr Schmidt, Minister of Economics, declared that industry and commerce would be divided into twelve principal groups, each responsible to the leader appointed by the Ministry.")

HON. IRON CROSS FOR WAR SERVICE

Hindenburg's Plan

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, July 14.

President Hindenburg instituted the "Honorary Iron Cross" for all Germans who participated in the Great War. There will be three classes, respectively for Front-line fighters, ordinary participants, and widows and parents of those who were killed.

Dr. GERECKE GETS 2-1/2 YEARS JAIL

"Prevarication In Connection With Campaign Funds"

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, July 14.

Doctor Gerecke, ex-Reichs Minister of Employment, and one of the chief organisers of the Hindenburg's presidential election campaign, is sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment for prevarication in connection with campaign funds.

ARMENIANS CONVICTED

Archbishop Tourian Murder Echo

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, July 14.

Nine Armenians are convicted of murder of Archbishop Tourian. Two are found guilty of murder of the first degree. Seven others of manslaughter of the first degree.

Rome. — General Shumshere Jung visited the tombs of Kings of Italy, and the Pantheon, then the tomb of the unknown soldier where received a guard of honour of the carabinieri with the band, and laid a wreath. He is staying here for three days—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

Crawford Wins Against Hecht

PRAGUE, July 13.

In the Davis Cup European zone final, Menzel (Czechoslovakia) beat McGrath (Australia) 10—8, 6—2, 8—6.

Crawford) (Australia) beat Hecht 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.—Reuter.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE

Won By Flight Lt. H. M. Schofield

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 14.

Flight-Lieut. H. M. Schofield, favourite, won the King's Cup Air race in the monospar "St. 10".

Thomas Rose in Mile's "Hawk" was second. L. Lipton in DH Moth third. Ten competed in the race. The final consisted of six circuits of a round of a triangular course from Harfield, of which the sides only were eight miles long.

PATAUDI HAS NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

LONDON, July 13.

After a medical examination of the Nawab of Pataudi, it was announced that, owing to a nervous breakdown, he was forbidden to play cricket until August There may even then be doubts about his fitness.—Reuter.

NOTTS SUFFER INNINGS DEFEAT

Gentlemen Trounced By Players At Lord's

LONDON, July 13.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Kent vs. Middlesex: Middlesex won on the first innings. Kent 188 and 109 for 2 (Woolley 61 not out). Middlesex 440

Gloucestershire vs. Nottinghamshire: Gloucester won by an innings and 32 runs. Notts 181 and 202 (Walker 90, Sinfield 5 for 94), Gloucester 415.

Lancashire vs. Worcestershire: Lancs won by 32 runs. Lancs 153 and 221. Worcester 258 and 89 (Hopewood 6 for 43).

Yorkshire vs. Essex: Yorks won by 123 runs. Yorks 337 and 127 for 5 declared. Essex 209 and 132 (Cutmore 55, Bowes 4 for 43, Douglas 5 for 48).

Gentlemen vs. Players: Players won by an innings and 305 runs. Players 651 for 7 declared. Gentlemen 192 and following on 154 (Mercer 4 for 32)

Leicestershire vs. Warwickshire: Warwickshire won on the first innings. Warwick 422, Leicester 207 (Payne 5 for 68, Hollies 4 for 69) and following on 191 for 6 (Perry 74.)

Sussex vs. Northamptonshire: Sussex won by 163 runs. Sussex 287 for 7 declared and 115 for 5 declared. Northants 182 (Cow 64. Tate 4 for 51 and 57 (Tate 6 for 7).

Eton vs. Harrow at Lord's: (two days' play):—Eton 306, (Boyd 100, Villiers 66). Harrow 51 for no loss.—Reuter.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Holden Wins 6 Miles Run A Second Time

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 13.

At the White City in the Amateur Athletic Championships, the attendance was small. There was heavy rain before the finish.

The following are the final results.—

6 MILES RUN:

Holden (Tipton Harriers) holder 1; Penny (Belgrave Harriers) 2; Furze (Polytechnic) 3; Time 30 minutes 43 4/5 seconds.

2 MILES WALK:

Cooper (Woodford Green), holder 1; Edge (Birmingham) 2; Brown (Belgrave) 3. Won by twelve yards. Time 13 minutes 41 seconds.

HOP, STEP AND JUMP:

Boyce (North Belfast), dtstance 47 feet 8-3/4 inches; Higginson (Leyland Motors) 43 feet 4 inches; Butler (Blackheath) 42 feet 3 inches.

Championships Finals Results

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, July 14.

The following are results in the White City Amateur Athletic championships finals:—

Throwing Discuss: Bermingham (Free State) 135 feet four and three-quarters inches.

Bell (Achilles) 133 feet, nine and a half inches.

Tobin (Free State) 133 five and three-quarters inches.

Throwing Hammer: O'Callaghan (Free State) 169 feet, eight and three-quarters inches.

Britton (Free State), holder, 149 feet and nine inches.

Smith (Glasgow) 149 feet five and a quarter inches.

Seven Miles Walk: Johnson (Enfield), holder, Dickinson (Lancashire), Redman (Metropolitan) Won by 25 yards.

Time: 52 minutes 10 and four-tenths seconds.

Javelian throw: Bowen (Fancs Fusiliers) 169 feet nine and a quarter inches.

Wilson (Birchfield Harriers), 167 feet, five and a half inches.

Duus (Manchester), 165 feet, nine inches.

Putting Weight: Heljasz (Poland) holder, 48 feet 10 and a quarter inches.

O'Callaghan (Free State) 46 feet and a quarter inches.

Howland (Achilles) 44 feet, one and a quarter inches.

Pole Vault: Phillipson (Salford Harriers) 12 feet three inches.

Ogilvie (Achilles) 12 feet, three inches.

Webster (London) 12 feet.

Hundred Yards: J. Sir (Hungary), Sweeney (Milocarian), Berger (Holland). Time nine and nine-tenths, seconds.

Half Mile: Cooper (Acton), Powell (London) Gutteridge (Army). Time one minute 56 and four-tenths seconds.

Long Jump: Faul (France) 23 feet, nine inches.

Duncan (Achilles) 22 feet, 11 and a half inches.

Fallett (Herne Hill) 22 feet, 10 and a quarter inches.

Three Miles: Kusocinski (Poland) fourteen minutes thirteen and six-tenths seconds.

Beavers (York Harriers), Allen (Highgate Harriers).

Twotwenty yards: Murdoch (Glasgow University), Sweeney (Milocarian), Yiung (Edinburgh). Time 22 and one-tenth seconds.

Onetwenty yards Hurdles: Finlay (Surrey) Stanwood (American Oxonian), Gabriel (London).

Time: 14 and eight-tenths seconds.

Mile Race: Lovelock (Oxford), Wooderson (Blackheath), Cornes (Achilles).

Time: Four minutes 26 and six-tenths seconds.

High Jump: Bodosi (Hungary) holder, six feet three inches.

Michie (South London), six feet two inches.

Gray (Polytechnic) and Land (Army) tied for the third place with six feet one inch.

Four Forty Yards Hurdles: Brown (Achilles), Wallace (Free State), Hunter (London).

Time: 52 and four-tenths seconds.

Two Miles Steeplechase: Scarsbrook (Surrey), Campbell (Salford) Bailey (Salford).

Time 10 minutes 48 and four-tenths seconds.

Four Forty Yards. Rampling (Milocarian) Stoneley (Army), Blake (London University).

Time: 49 nine six-tenths seconds.

Finals at White City were held before 20,000 spectators. Finlay's time in 120 yards hurdles equalled the English native record.

Four-forty Yards Relay was won by Budapest Krefeld, German holders, from Atc (Holland). Won by foot.

Time: 43 seconds.

Robertson (Maryhill Harriers) won Marathon for the third year in succession.

Time: Two hours, 41 minutes 45 seconds.

Norris (Polytechnic) second with two hours 55 minutes five seconds. Lalande (Herne Hill) third two hours 58 minutes, 37 seconds.

That is what I was—A Complete Wreck

"DYNAMIREN" HAS GIVEN ME A NEW LIFE Sate:—C. O. S. NAM NAIR—AGRA CANTT.

"DYNAMIREN" GIVES YOUTH & JUVENILE STRENGTH Rs. 3/4 per Bottle.

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NEW PRODUCTS: ON MODIFIED PRINCIPLES OF HORMONE THERAPY

GUARANTEED CURES FOR ALL VIRILE COMPLAINTS.

STOCKISTS — WOOD & CO., Byculla, Bombay.

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THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Travancore 1912)

Statement of Account as on 30th June, 1934.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	as.	ps.
Paid up Capital	5,54,221	13	1
Reserve Funds	2,20,000	0	0
Deposits	62,69,508	11	10
Chit Funds Deposits	14,30,594	14	2
Sundries (Bills for collection and Branch adjustments included)	13,57,071	2	7
Total	98,31,396	9	8

ASSETS	Rs.	as.	ps.
Cash in hand & at Bankers	9,19,979	5	7
Investments on G. P. Notes and fixed deposits with other Banks etc.	7,68,254	13	3
Lands & Buildings	1,98,599	13	9
Loans & Advances	50,70,956	1	3
Chit Fund advances	16,34,831	12	2
Sundries (Bills for collection and Branch adjustments included)	12,38,774	11	8
Total	98,31,396	9	8

Alleppey, 9th July, 1934.

K. C. EAPEN, B.A., Managing Director.

Hitler Defends "Blood Bath"

"I Beat Down Revolution Before It Had Time To Spring Up"

BERLIN, July 13.

Enormous crowds outside the Opera House thunderously cheered the arrival of Chancellor Hitler; the building being packed with people, 600 deputies, in Black and Brown uniforms, rose and raised their arms, and shouted "Heil" thrice Bursts of overwhelming applause punctuated the Chancellor's speech, especially his declaration "I beat down the revolution before it had time to spring up."

Herr Hitler mentioned the names of 77 dead "rebels", and denounced the "small clique of international intriguers and apostles of Communism" who deliberately tried to produce chaos in Germany.

He declared that the Nazi State would finally destroy this source of national poison and folly.

The Reichstag unanimously approved with acclamation the Government's action dealing with the rebels and thanked Hitler.

77 REBELS KILLED

Hitler vigorously defended the work of the Nazi Government, and declared that it had rescued Germany from collapse, and had achieved the political unity of the Reich and people. Referring to the revolt he mentioned that 77 persons were dead, including 19 high storm troop leaders, 31 ordinary storm troopers and 3 black uniform leaders, all of whom were shot; also 13 storm troop leaders, and some civilians were shot for resisting arrest. Three persons committed suicide. Furthermore, five members of the Nazi Party who were not storm troopers, and three black uniformed men who were guilty of the disgraceful manhandling of prisoners were also shot.

HERR HITLER

INTRIGUERS DENOUNCED.

Hitler denounced "the small clique of international intriguers and apostles of Communism who had deliberately tried to produce chaos in Germany," and said a few "of these fools and criminals" are still trying to carry out their work of destruction, but an overwhelming majority of German workers had seen through these Jewish and international benefactors of humanity.

The Nazi State would finally root out and destroy the last remains of this source of national poison and folly.

He also denounced the group of political leaders who saw their future finished by January 30, 1933, but had not resigned themselves to it, and the revolutionaries who wanted to make revolution a permanent condition. He said he learned that the higher Storm Troop leaders were talking of a new revolution. Capt. Ernet Roehm denied it. The witnesses who swore to it were mishandled. It became clear that a group of high leaders were working to estrange the Storm Troops from the party and Roehm was busy with his ambitious plans.

ROEHM WAS TO BE DICTATOR

Hitler declared that unknown to him Roehm, through an intermediary of the corrupt swindler Herr Von A, formed a connection with General Schleicher, who drew up a proposal to make Capt. Roehm a practical dictator, and replace Herr Von Paper by Von. A While Hitler would remain at any rate temporarily.

Hitler unyieldingly opposed this with the result that Roehm prepared for the removal of Hitler. The majority of leaders were informed that Hitler had agreed to the plan, but wished to be in custody for a day or so, with a view to escaping the effect of the revolt on foreign relations.

"Meanwhile a man had been already brought who was to remove me. Later Standard Leader Uhl confessed before his death his willingness to carry out this order."

HITLER ACTED SWIFTLY

Hitler said the plan of revolt during the Storm Troops' absence was abandoned when it was found that he would not cooperate in direct action, and they decided on the beginning of the attack against the Government with Hitler's arrest, so that further action could appear to be under his orders.

Roehm, Ernst, Heines and others declared before witnesses that a very bloody and prolonged fight was to have occurred.

The seriousness of the situation was first apparent from the messages from abroad. British and French newspapers had increasingly referred to the imminent revolution.

Hitler decided to prevent the shedding of blood of tens of thousands, and arrest Roehm and the others. He received urgent reports at one o'clock in the morning on June 30 that the attack on Government buildings was to begin and the Storm Troopers would be called out in Munich.

He realised that he must act like lightning to prevent disaster, and only ruthless and bloody intervention could prevent the revolution spreading. It was better that one hundred mutineers and conspirators were destroyed than that tens of thousands of innocents should bleed to death.

ENDEAVOURED TO DO JUSTICE

Foreign Press Associations Condemn Dr. Goebbel's Charges

BERLIN, July 13.

A resolution passed by 55 votes to five by the Foreign press associations with reference to Dr. Goebble's accusations of lying misrepresentations, declares that the answer to them has already been given by world public opinion, and says that the foreign correspondents have always endeavoured to do justice to truth, one of the prerequisities of which consists in the provision of the correct, dependable, and rapid information.

It will be recalled that an indignant attack on the "worst kind of gunman in journalism," was delivered by Dr. Goebbels in a speech broadcast from all stations from Berlin recently. Dr. Goebbels protested in the name of the German people at the manner in which the happenings of June 30 were reported in the Foreign Press, notably the British and French. He gave instances of the alleged lies, calumnies and distortions, and said with a few exceptions, the International Press got into a "delirium of malicious provocation and hysterical abuse."

Dr. Goebbels contrasted this with the discipline shown by the German Press. He announced that the German Government would not tolerate the presence of foreign correspondents, who stirred people against people and rendered honest, unprejudiced international relations impossible.

KINDERGARTEN ENTERTAINMENT

The Queen's Room in the Kindergarten playlet "Snow-White and Seven Dwarfs" staged by the tiny tots of the New High School for Girls, Bombay.

A Woodland Fantasy: Fairies and Glow-worms. (From "Snow-White and Seven Dwarfs".)

DRAMATIC CHANGE OF FRONT

Italy Supports British Stand-Point On Eastern Locarno

ROME, July 13.

By one of the most dramatic changes of front in recent history, Italy has swung from vigorous opposition to support the British standpoint regarding the Eastern Locarno Pact. The newspapers till midday condemned the proposal but in the afternoon had to eat their words, when a semi-official communique stated that the Italian attitude to it was one of favourable consideration.

The change is due to Sir Eric Drummonds explanation to Signor Mussolini concerning the outcome of M. Barthou's visit to London.

Moreover Sir John Simon's speech revealed a similarity of outlook between Britain and Italy regarding Russia, whom Italy always desired to enter the League.—Reuter.

LITTLE SCOPE FOR PRIVATE BILLS

Official Agenda For Assembly Session, So Heavy, Says Mr. Jadhav

BOMBAY, July 13.

On the eve of his departure to Simla, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M. L. A., in an interview given to a Press representative in connection with the questions that may crop up in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly, observed that the official agenda for the session was so heavy that there was little scope for private bills and resolutions.

The Motion Picture Industry, however, had placed its grievance in the matter of duty, etc, before him and he proposed to ventilate some of them by putting questions in the Assembly. An Amendment of the Indian Cinematograph Act so far as it related to the exhibition of indecent posters would also come up for discussion when he, as well as other members of the Film Group of the Assembly, would do all they could to bring the grievances to the notice of the Government and the House.

The motion picture industry needed a good deal of help from Government, if it was to compete on even terms with the foreign productions which were shown to a large extent in India. He was convinced that the cause of the industry was a righteous one and in the end it would succeed.—A. P.

An Amritsar message states: Sirdar Karam Singh Chiman, Kisan Party was prevented from Kisam Party was prevented from attending the marriage ceremony of his real son-in-law on account of undue delay caused in passing his application through the hands of officials.

BRITISH AIR FORCE

No Need For Increase Before Result Of Disarmament Conference

LONDON, July 13.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, will make a statement regarding the foreign affairs situation and the recent conversations in London with the French foreign Minister, M. Barthou, in the Commons debate, which was opened this morning by the Liberal Leader, Sir Herbert Samuel, when the Commons went into the Committee of Supply on the Foreign Office vote.

Sir Herbert Samuel asked for a formal Government undertaking on the present situation with regard to disarmament with principal reference to Government's policy on disarmament.

PARITY IN AIR.

Parity in air was defined as meaning equality in air with that of the strongest powers within striking distance. The only two strong powers within striking distance were France and Germany. With regard to France, no one expected that there was an immediate danger requiring the British Air Force to be raised to equality of status with the French at once without waiting for the result of the Disarmament Conference. With respect to Germany there was no one who could say that the present British Air Force was not more than equal in strength to the armies now possessed by Germany.

BURDEN ON TAXPAYERS.

Sir Herbert Samuel said that the Armaments increase fell as a heavy burden on taxpayers and urged Government to redouble their efforts to secure an International agreement. The British people had strong antipathy to anything in the nature of alliances with any European powers. At the same time the policy of isolation was not possible. They had reached the conclusion that, when all these alternatives were eliminated, it was necessary to strengthen the collective system through European nations.

REGIONAL PACTS.

Britain would give moral support to the regional pacts made by the European powers directly concerned. It felt convinced that the British public would not endorse any obligation which might result in their being obliged to send Military and Naval forces to take part in what might seem purely a local issue in the Balkans or Central or Southern Europe.—B.O.W.

An Amraoti message states.—The elections of the directors and the Chairman of the Amraoti Central Bank are being held tomorrow. The candidates for chairmanship so far known are Rao Bahadur Khare and Doctor Punjab Rao.

MR. V. K. AYYANGAR DEAD

He Was To Have Been Appointed As Secretary Of Reserve Bank

LONDON, July 14.

The death has occurred of Mr. V. K. Aravamudha Ayyangar.—Reuter.

The late Mr. Aravamudha was the budget officer of the Government of India. A few months back, he was transferred as the Deputy Controller of Currency, Calcutta, which post he could not take up due to ill-health.

He left for the Continent to recoup his health and latest rsports from him were encouraging.

In Secretariat circles, he was termed as the right-hand man of Sir Basil Blackett and Sir George Schuster. His name was considered to be a "dead cert" for the secretaryship of the future Reserve Bank of India.

SCOTTISH AIR LINER CRASHES

All Ten Passengers Receive Injuries

RUGBY, July 13.

The ten-seater air liner belonging to the Scottish Air Company in which the Prime Minister last Wednesday made a part of his journey from Lessiemouth to Nottingham crashed this morning at Dyce when carrying a party to see the air race.

The machine caught fire, but none were killed although all the ten passengers were injured.—B. O. W.

HEATED DEBATE AT MUNICIPAL MEETING

Proposal To Amend Act Received With Mixed Feelings

NAGPUR, July 14.

There was a heated debate at the Municipal meeting this morning when a proposal to request the Government to amend the Municipalities Act with a view to empower the Municipalities to enforce the removal of persons suffering from infectious diseases to isolation hospitals and take such measures as would prevent the spread of diseases came up for discussion.

One member warned the House that the proposal would lead to violence like the Rand Murder in Poona and assault on Police at Cawnpore.

Another remarked that if the proposal was negatived the Municipal Staff would not render any help.

In spite of the warning of the president the proposal was negatived by 8 vots to 15.—United Press.

The dead body of a Muslim young man who seems to have come from the Frontier side, was found lying on the Grand Trunk Road near Hamira, some five miles from Kapurthala.

Reprint

MEDICAL NEWS FROM EVERY-DAY PRACTICE.
A critical review for the general practitioner.

"DYNAMIREN"

Dr. MED. HEINRICH SCHMEIDLER
Facharzt fur Sexualleiden.
Abteilungsarzt am Krankenhaus Bergstucken-Berlin.

Scientific research has during the past two decades in numerous instances proved the significance of the inner-secretory-gland-system-function on the organism. Quite a long time before the results of precise research work yielded us data of clinical and therapeutic values, popular medicine based on purely empiric experiences was employed and frequently with excellent effect, for the correction of deficiency symptoms. The unconscious indication of highly active secretions was effective but fraught with danger by unsuitable or over dosage, so that at a more enlightened period they fell into discredit on account of the mystic representations connected with this therapy. We cannot but admit that it is just this clinical picture which is so susceptible to psychic influence and which makes it possible to delude the patient, anxiously seeking relief, with preparations bearing mysterious names but possessing no therapeutic value whatever.

A change in these unsatisfactory conditions was only possible by means of biological and chemical research work carried out with the greatest precision on the lines of, for instance, Willstatter in explaining the constitution of cholorophyll, or Wiegands work on vitamines. Advances made in chemistry found their medico-therapeutic complement in the highly satisfactory results obtained by the research work of Steinach in Vienna founded on the discoveries of Brown-Sequard. These researchers proved experimentally that the glands of young, procreative animals contain substances which they called "rousing—or excitant hormones" and that these were capable of removing functional disturbances of the sexual apparatus. After some years of series of experimental tests on animals, Steinach gave his attention to the employment of Hormone gland extracts in human medicine.

In this instance also the experiments found full proof of efficiency. In the case of senile patients successful results were attained by the astonishingly favourable action effected on symptoms of premature agedness, conditions of psychic depression, ejaculatio praecox, etc. Physical reinforcement was accompanied also by psychic regeneration. Power of concentration established, lack of energy removed, self consciousness decreased; sensations of youthfulness and strength replaced those of a subordinate character. One can easily understand that in view of these results the market was flooded with pharmaceutical preparations which were described as containing the rejuvenative hormone and these again brought the new theory into discredit. The so very sensitive, active ferment of the glands requires very specially delicate protective treatment, as is the case with other thermo-labile substances, for instance the vitamines. Amongst other measures, it is important that in drying or in the extraction of the preparations body heat should not be exceeded; furthermore that strong acids or alcalis must be avoided. It was shown that a strengthening of the whole organism is exceedingly valuable for obtaining a quick therapeutic effect. The gland preparations alone proved too weak to effect a complete cure. It was therefore thought expedient to combine the extracts of the prostrate gland with general restoratives of the nervous system, such as lecithin and calcium glycerophosphate. Furthermore one should utilize the characteristic action of kola, the vitamines and of Muira-extract so that a more through blood fluxion through the organism and a brisk activity on the part of the gland substance shall be attained.

Many years of arduous work and much experimentation was finally rewarded with brilliant success. The preparation is known under the name of "Dynamiren" (prepared by: Dr. Loboschin A.-G., Berlin.) I have prescribed "Dynamiren" in numerous suitable cases. Apart from the easy and pleasant form of administration, which is praised by every patient without exception, I have obtained exceedingly favourable results throughout.

The erotic effect is unmistakable and indeed very marked. The decreased nervous energy is aroused and energetic..... inclination sets in. I have never observed any undesirable by-effects even where naturally the preparation was employed for long periods. It is free from all ballast substances and above all from strong irritants and represents an ideal, concentrated invigorator of lasting effect and with an exceptionally favourable influence on the whole system.

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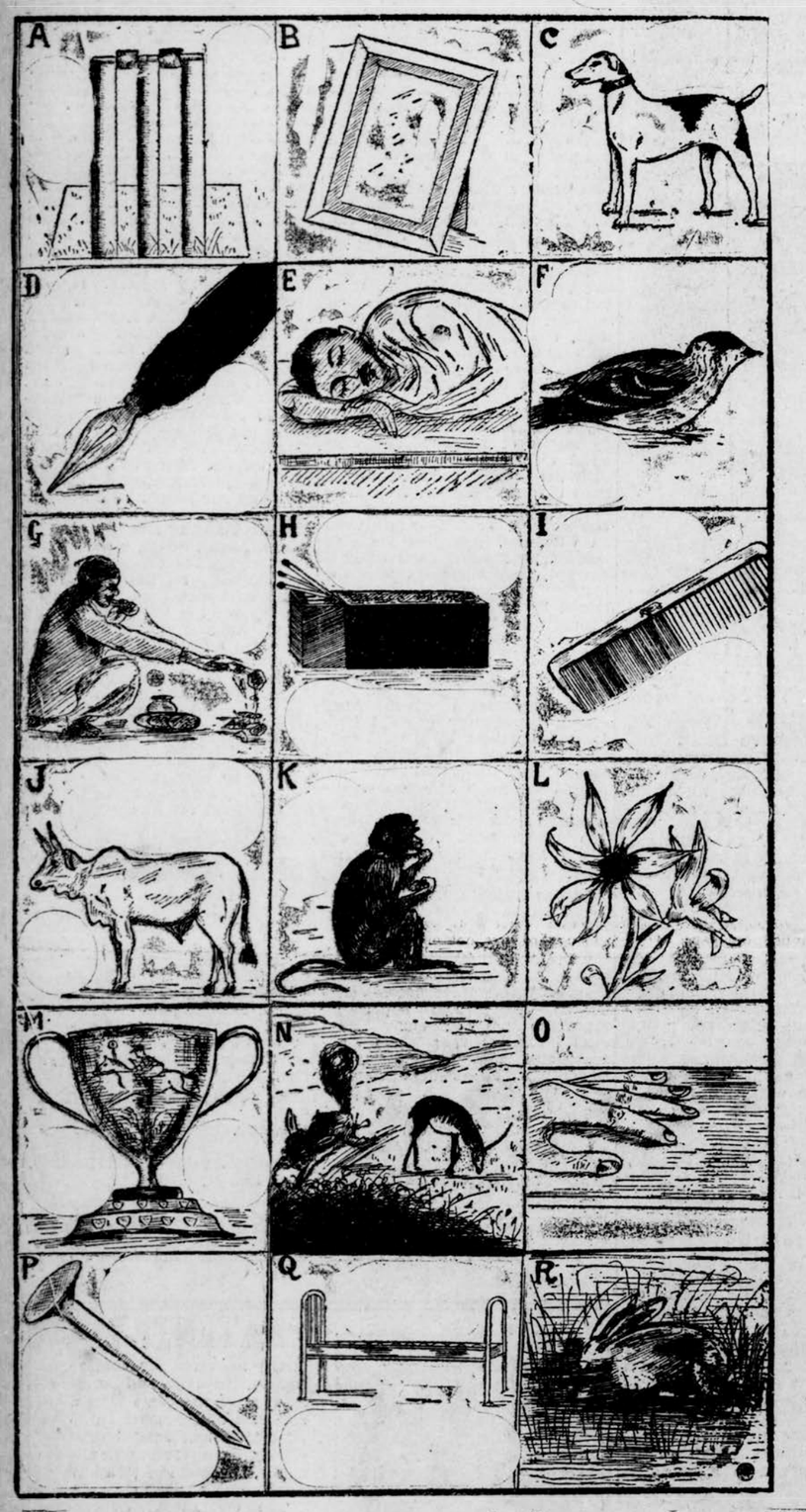

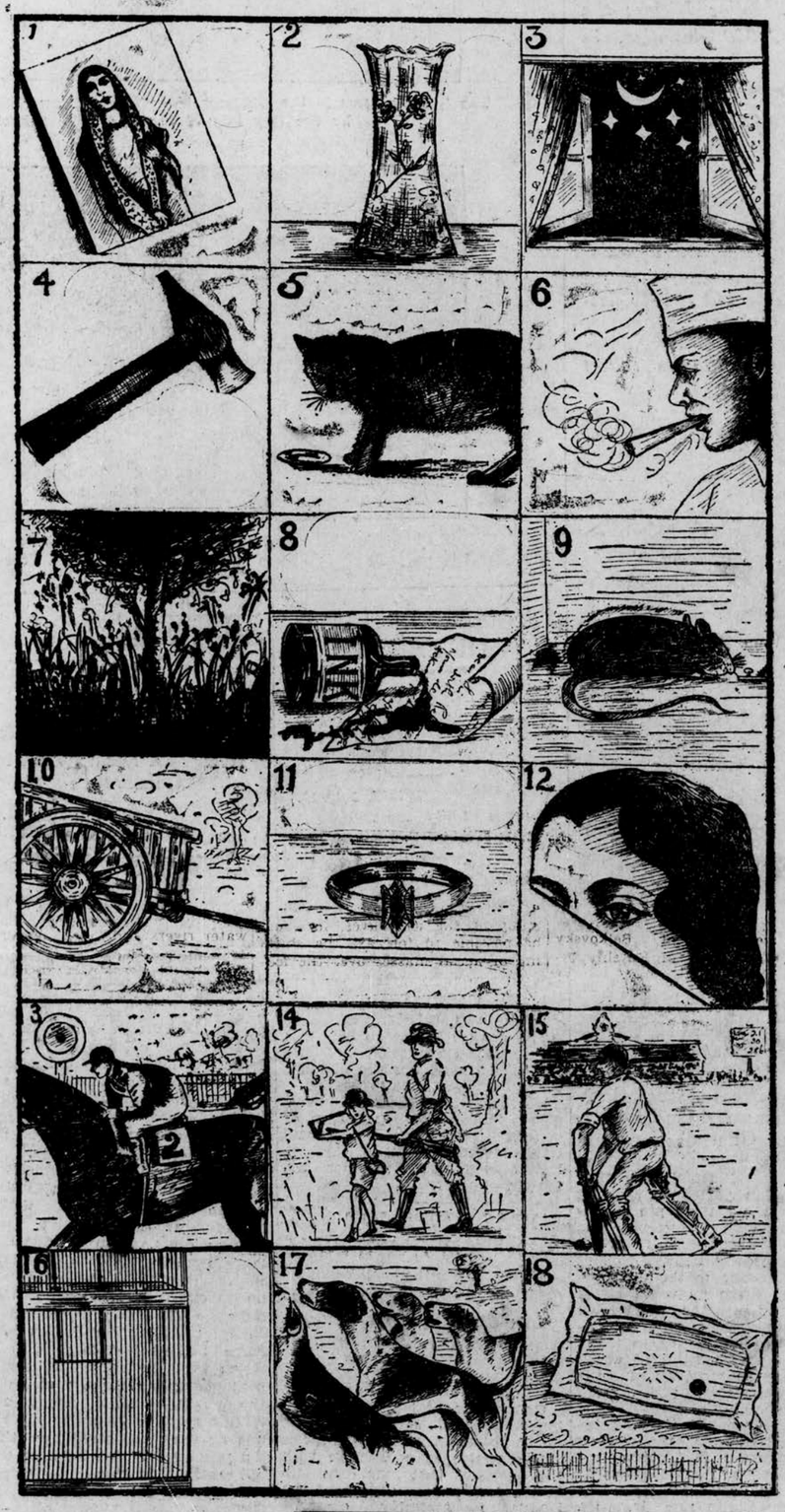

Combination Competition is very simple and interesting. Each of the eighteen illustrations on the left has some connection or link with one of the illustrations on the right. For instance PICTURE J on the left (bullock) has a corresponding picture NUMBER 10 (Cart) on the right. You have, therefore, to fill No. 10 against No. J in the Coupon.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right Combination of illustrations, enter only the NUMBER of the picture on the right against the correspondending letter (A, B, C .....) printed in the Coupon. Do not enter the name of the picture in words.

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half anna and one anna stamps—and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered post, must be sent to our office address, Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the competition, stating the number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

6. Local competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

8. All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 25th July 1934 closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

10. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR." The prizes will be announced on the 2nd August 1934.

CLOSING DATE 25TH JULY 1934

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration (Left)	No. of Illustration (Right)
A	
B	
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Name.....

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12-H.P. CAR FOR £55

Hitler Hopes To Provide One For Every German Family

One of Herr Hitler's whishes is that every German family should have a motor-car, (writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian.")

Since the last motor show projects for a £50 (1,000 marks) car have been widely discussed, but much doubt has been expressed of the possibility of producing one at so low a price. Now, however, a car costing no more than £55 seems to be on the way to realisation, and detailed plans, with an elaborate report on probable sales based on statistics of the national income, have been submitted to the Chancellor by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce. It is proposed that the £55 car should be fitted with a 1,500 c.c. engine (about 12 h.p.), be very simply upholstered, with room for four people and a limited amount of luggage, and have a load-carrying capacity of about 1,000lb. and a maximum speed of 50 miles an hour.

On the basis of a calculation that 5 per cent of the people earning incomes from £150 to £400 a year would buy the vehicle in the first year of its production there would, it is estimated, be a market for 100,000 cars, or double the present total of cars produced annually in Germany. The new car would also, it is expected, be exported.

The cheapest four-wheeled car at present in production in Germany costs about £65 at par of exchange. It has an engine of only 300 c.c., two-stroke and air-cooled, similar to that of an average British motor-cycle.

CHILDREN OF BIGAMOUS MARRIAGE

Court Approves Of Their Division Among Parents

A modern application of the Judgment of Solomon was revealed in a case at the Old Bailey, in which Mrs. Annie Gertrude Neville, an attractive woman of twenty-seven, pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, says "The People."

Mrs. Neville would appear to have a fondness for soldiers. Her lawful husband, it was stated by Mr. Theodore Rich, prosecuting counsel, was in the Rifle Brigade, and a child of the marriage died.

After the husband had gone on military service to India, the lonely wife became acquainted with another soldier in the Royal Artillery, and in 1931 she went through a form of marriage with him.

There were two children of the bigamous marriage, and the court was informed that Mrs. Neville had now gone back to her real husband, who was shortly leaving the Army and was prepared to have the two children.

But the soldier whom the woman bigamously married has a paternal affection for his offspring, and Mr. P. R. Hollins, defending the woman, told the Court of a curious arrangement, which had been agreed upon between the parties concerned.

Mrs. Neville, said counsel, was now living with her lawful husband, and the decision they had come to concerning the future of the woman's two children "was like the judgment of Solomon."

ON THE BEST OF TERMS.

It had been decided to divide the children of the bigamous marriage—one to live with the mother and her husband, and the other to be kept by the man Mrs. Neville bigamously married.

The two husbands were on the best of terms, said counsel, who added that Mrs. Neville desired the court to know how splendidly her legal husband had behaved towards her.

Binding the woman over, the Common Sergeant (Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C.) told her he was moved to treat her leniently to assist her first husband, who had behaved so well.

"You ought," said the judge to Mrs. Neville "to do everything you can for the rest of your life to reward him for his kindness to you. You have done him a serious injury, and he has apparently behaved extremely well to you."

One of the turns in the entertainment after the annual dinner of a famous London firm was provided by a conjurer. For one of his tricks he asked for the assistance of some one from the audience.

A man went up, and while the audience waited for the conjurer to continue the trick, someone in the front row called: "Hi! Don't you make 'im disappear. 'E's our treasurer!"

* * * *

Mother: "And what are you two children doing?"

Jackie: "We're playing grown-ups, mummie. You've gone out shopping, and I'm daddy and Joan is nurse."—"The Humorist."

Cultural Universities In Soviet Russia

New Centres Of Learning In Leningrad, Moscow And Other Citties Help To Keep Russian Student World Abreast Of World's Cultural Progress

(From Our Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, June 11.

The aim of the Soviet higher schools is to turn out highly educated cultured, broadly developed specialists who would be not only well-versed in their particular sphere of scientific pursuit, but would also keep abreast of general cultural progress in the broad sense.

Culture Universities are a new form for raising the cultural and social political level of the student body of the Soviet higher schools.

The first Culture University was founded upon the initiative of the students of Leningrad and was opened at the beginning of this year in the Leningrad Chemico-Technological Institute.

During the short time of their existence the Culture Universities have already fully demonstrated their vitality and usefulness. At the present time there are already more than a score of such universities in Leningrad, more than 10 in Moscow, and they are rapidly developing in other cities of the Soviet Union.

What is the form of organisation of these Culture Universities? They are formed in connection with the different higher schools, and responsibility for them is borne, as a rule, by the heads of the respective higher schools.

At the head of the Culture Unisity is the Director who is assisted by a Board composed of representatives of the professorial and teaching staff, the section of scientific research workers, and the student organisations.

The cost of lectures and other expenses of the Culture University are defrayed from the funds of a given higher school and also from special grant made by governmental departments and public bodies. The budget of the Culture Universities fluctuates from 10,000 to 100,000 roubles. Lectures according to the academic plan are delivered by invited academicians, professors, and by people prominent in the realms of art, literature, theatre, painting etc.

The Culture University usually has a number of Faculties in the different branches of science, natural science, history and economics, geography, art, literature Each faculty comprises a number of cycles composed of a series of lectures, and of practical work directly conneted with the lectures, visits to exhibitions, laboratories, theatres, excursions, etc.

The studies in the Culture University take place during hours free from the planned work of a given higher school and should not exceed from 2 to 3 hours in a 6-day period.

Each cycle embodies from 10 to 15 lectures. Upon the completion of one cycle the individual student chooses for himself the cycle of study for the following semester.

The experience of the work of the Culture Universities of Leningrad and Moscow indicates that the greatest interest is evinced by students in the following subjects: structure of the universe; history of social forms; general history, beginning with ancient periods; history of the conquest of the earth; latest ideas in natural science and physics; history of the sciences mathematics, physics, technics, philosophy, etc.; literature and art; paintings, sculpture, architecture, theatre, music, etc.; episodical lectures, lives of eminent people, new constructions in the U.S.S.R., on the stratosphere, and so on.

Polar Research

Great and interesting scientific work has been done by the collaborator of the expedition on board the "Cheliuskin".

In course of the voyage fundamental investigation was made of the salinity (percentage of salt) and alkalinity of the water in the Arctic seas. The ice cover was studied every hour.

At the 75th parallel, in the Kara Sea, the drifting course of the ice was established by astronomical observations. A map was drawn up of Solitude Bay. Naval charts were made of Belkovsky Island, and partly of Kotelny Island. During the boats's drifting here were daily measurements taken of the velocity of motion by the direction and force of the wind. Altogether during the period of the expedition there were made 97 observations as to the location of the vessel, and 93 samples of sea water at great depths were taken.

The drifting of the "Cheliuskin" coincided to a considerable degree with the direction of the wind with a deviation to the north-north west. Maximum velocity of the drift was observed at the exit from the Behring Straits where it reached 2 miles an hour.

Scientific activity did not cease even after the sinking of the boat and the landing of the crew upon the drifting ice. The people on the ice camp made daily observations of the movement of the ice-fields and ascertained the whereabouts of the camp by astronomical observation.

With the aid of special apparatus they had managed to study the deformation of the body of the boat as the "Cheliuskin" was moving through the ice-fields, and also afterwards when hemmed in by them. These investigations have enabled to establish, that the character of the deformation varies, that frequently one of the same part of the boat during a short space of time sustains now a stretching, now a squeezing. The results of these investigations will doubtlessly prove of great significance in the designing of new polar boats.

Numerous observations were carried out, resulting in the establishments of a new phenomenon as yet unknown to science: the ice cover of the Chukotsky Sea, not unlike the membrane in the telephone, in a constant state of oscillating motion. Here, on the spot, it was managed to construct special contrivance by the aid of which it was possible to study the oscillations of the ice-fields. It was established that these oscillations are uneven; that at times they suddenly begin to increase even in c)m weather, this being the herald of strong gales. If the technique of seismic physics be applied to the study of the ice waves, it would be possible to forecast the shifting of aerial masses over the ice-cover, which is exceedingly important from the meteorological point of view.

A "Marine Automobile"

"The first passenger sea-glider has been launched. The glider has shown good stability on the waves. In the first test the speed of 63 kilometers an hour was attained."

The glider was built in the small shipyard at Tuapse. It is equipped with a water screw and has a passenger cabin for 30 a motor department, and a cabin for the pilot. The hull, ribs, keel and foot-waling are made of larchwood, which equals mahogany as regards durability and impermeability. Length of hull 11.5 meters, with 2.7m. and height 1.9 On board the marine glidert was installed a Soviet "M-17 motor of a capacity of 500 h.p. and a water radiator of a new type for cooling the motor. The glider is equipped with powerful radio apparatus of a radius of action of 2.000 meters.

The "marine automobile" has been built entirely from Soviet materials. The glider can ply not only coastwise but also on deep water rivers and lakes. According to technical calculations, the motor should develop a speed of 75-80 kilometers an hour when working at full capacity. Thus for instance, the distance between Tuapse and Sotchi would be covered in one hour whereas the same distance is covered by the motor boat in 4-5 hours.

edNna ne,;.

Actinometric Observations

The Institute of Actinometry and Atmospheric Optics received word from the "Krassin" from the Panama Canal on measurements of the tension of solar radiation taken by V. A. Berezkin along the route of the "Krassin." The rroute of the "Krassin" presents special interest for this work; as on the crossing over from Europe to America a latitudinal section was obtained, and on the road from Panama Canal to Nehring Sea a longitudinal section was obtained. Attention was called in recent years to the observation that above the ocean the tension of solar radiation is different from what it is above dry land. Hitherto there were altogether 4 actinometric sections made along the Europe-America route. The route of the "Krassin" repeats this section, but at a different time of the year, which is especially valuable, and for the first time continues this section far towards the north.

Timiryazev Memorial Biological Museum

The Timiryazev Memorial Biological Museum is shortly to be opened in Moscow.

A characteristic feature of the work of the new Museum will consist in that it will contain, alongside of all possible preparations, showcases, etc., also living exhibits of plants and animals. This does away to a certain extent with the old notion of the museum as something resembling archives. A fact of special importance is that the Museum is going to branch out of its walls into workers' clubs, public parks, and collective farms. Thus, the exhibition of "Preparing Seeds for Sowing" has been on view not only in the Moscow "House of the Peasant" and in the collective farm markets of the metropolis, but was also taken out to separate collective farms in the province of Moscow.

The Museum, on rich illustrative material, demonstrates the consecutive development of the vegetable and animal world, giving particular attention to plant cultivation.

The main departments of the Museum are the following: evolution, physiology, plant cultivation and mass work.

Medical News

1. The Council of People's Commissars of the Ukraine has resoived to establish the All-Ukranian Institute of Experimental Medicine as a branch of he All-Union Institute.

The All-Ukranian Institute is to be created on the basis of the existing institutes of Pathology and Biology or Kharkov and Kiev. J. I. Livshitz has been appointed Director of the Institute, and Prof. V. I. Vorobyov as assistant-

(Continued on page 14)

LEADER OF POLAR EXPEDITION

Dr. Otto Schmidt (left), aged leader of the party of 104 Russians in the ill-fated ice-breaker "Chelyuskin", photographed in the Nomal Hospital, Alaska, recently, being interviewed by a newspaperman as he recovered from the effects of his enforced encampment on a Siberian ice floe. All members of the party were taken off the ice safely by the score or more of airmen sent to the rescue.

SOCIALISM IN THE ANTHILL

Political morals were drawn from the insect world by Dean Inge, delivering at Oxford the Herbert Spencer lecture on "Liberty and National Rights."

Amongst the bees and ants, Dean Inge declared, a political and economic constitution had been evolved which was State Socialism in excelsis. In these insect communities:

"The individual has been completely sacrificed to the State, and in consequence can hardly be called an individual at all."

It was quite possible that human progress might end this way, but the Dean did not consider that such would be the case.

"We do not know," declared Deaninge, "whether the social insects ever went through a period of progressive civilization, during which they developed their amazing ingenious and in part, very successful political experiments. Personally I think there probably was such a period. The insects have chosen to mechanize their civilization, and we see the result.

"The hive the anthill and the termitary have been Bolshevized. The female worker bees have lost their sex leaving only the queen to be the mother of the next generation. Once in her life she leaves the hive and flies up into the clouds, pursued by all the drones, one of whom she allows to catch her.

"His nuptial joys are fatal to the husband. The queen returns to the hive. The unsuccessful suitors also return to the hive, where they are stilettoed by their maiden aunts.

"In the ants the workers are not only sexless, but are wingless. In the termites they have also lost their eyes.

"It was a quite possible end of human progress, a terminal system a stable equilibrium, from which there can be no escape. Since those insects are now mere automata, who have lost the power of thinking, of desiring any change, they are in purgatory, but they do not know it.

DICTATOR TERRORISTS.

"I do not, however, expect this for our own species. I consider it would take many centries of Bolshevism to eliminate from our species that desire to live beyond our incomes which has made us what we are. The virtues of the little busy bee and of the ant, which are an example to the sluggard are not ours."

The Dean declared himself to be "appalled by the almost total destruction of liberty in one European nation after another." The power of "these new dictators gange of terrorists" seems almost incredible. They could do with the stroke of pen things that no Sultan or Tsar would have dreamed of.

In Russia millions had been judicially murdered, and, even in civilized Germany a racial persecution recalling the dark ages had been instituted. Intelligent foreigners, seeing in England a state of society which by comparison with their own seemed almost ideally happy, often exclaimed. "Guard your liberties, my friends. You little know how easy freedom is to lose."

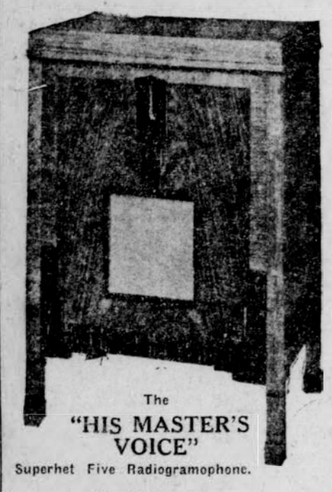
Was there any danger, as Spencer thought there was of the coming slavery" in this country? Whiie Liberalism had been abolishing old privileges and waving the banner of freedom, the economic development of society had been making men more and more the servants of impersonal forces. Political emancipation had not been able to counter-act economic mechanization.

The regime in Russia was an attempt to carry out logically the mechanical principle to its ultimate conclusions. The family, religion, patriotism, genuine organic growths had been in intention at any rate, destroyed.

The spontaneous reaction of the younger generation in Russia to monogamous marriage and almost puritanical morals was most significant. Human nature could not be expelled with a pitchfork.

This dislike of natural integrations was observable also in other forms of Socialism. It was not so in Fascism, which built upon real organic foundations. The danger there was of militant nationalism which no longer corresponded to the actual conditions of civilization.

It might be thought that now, when the foundations of mechanistic thought were becoming insecure, the tendency to mechanize human beings would cease to make further progress. Dean Inge hoped it would be so, but he could not be blind to the fact that if fierce national antagonisms were allowed to continue, a cast-iron tyranny, utilizing all the available forces of the nation might have a formidable survival value.



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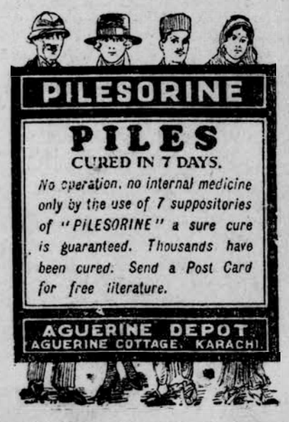
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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Maratha Empire In A Constitutional Perspective

Need For Survey In A Fresh Approach

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED).

I.

While enough material has been available, during the last 50 years, that could be used to visualise, in a dim yet definite outline, the story of the Maratha history, not enough attention has been focussed on the question of exploring the ground opened up by documents published by the late Mr. Rajwade and several organisations of historical research with a view to build, out of the scanty material furnished by this published work, a complete and coherent narrative of Shivaji's personality and the character and various aspects of the Maratha kingdom he founded.

THE LINE OF APPROACH.

This phenomenon is easily explained by the fact that the documents, consisting mostly of correspondence affecting awards and administration of "vatans" and "jagirs," yield very little data that could enable the student to have a glimpse of Shivaji's life or personality. These documents, indeed, differ in character fundamentally from the Peshwa papers of a later date so much so that writers like Sarkar dismiss the entire dossier in no uncertain terms of marked contempt (p.410, 3rd ed. of "Shivaji"). The fact, however, that another Bengali writer, Prof. Surendranath Sen, has been able to utilise all available material to reconstruct the Maratha administration and military system is highly significant in so far as the possibilities of research in this direction are concerned.

A HISTORICAL MOVEMENT.

The line pursued by Prof. Sen covers administration only. However, as we know, no administration could exist without a basic constitution and administration consists merely of the operation of the fundamental tenets of this constitution. The correct approach, then towards the subject has to be made from the points of vantage of (1) constitution, (2) administration, and (3) policy, departments of inquiry that are mainly autonomous, if inevitably interdependent with reference to the body politic. The present writer considers that a definite and continuous movement is discernible that is not confined to the time-sequence of Shivaji's rule but carries us, in a single and logical sweep, upto the earlier days of Shahu's.

THE CLASSIC BIAS.

We are of course accustomed to the familiar display of derision with which any idea of Maratha constitution is frequently dismissed by persons whose inherent, and certainly irrational, bias comes in the way of contemplating the historical perspective. This school is naturally inclined to regard the entire Maratha history as a freak fostered by the conditions out of which Shivaji's power emerged and the interpretation of Maratha history is influenced by a view which places the rise and all of the so-called Maratha empire within a brief span of 150 years at the end of which the practical Marathas, weakened internally, succumbed to the conflict forced on them by the challenge of the English colonial imperialism.

CONSTITUTION THE KEYSTONE

Yet the superstructure of Maratha rule was reared on a keystone constitution without which, indeed, no rule could exist in any organic form. Even Prof. Sen in his admirable work on Maratha administration makes no reference to Ramchandrapant Amatya's famous "atmyapatra" an important document which lays down, in a coherent and definite manner, the basic conception of the Maratha constitution. In the beginning of 1716 when his regime as prime minister starts, he stresses in his historic "firman" the conception of the kingdom and its boundary (page 1)—a boundary, well defined and laid out at the start, that was transgressed and traced out of the well thought out and original plan through the conspiracy of various influences that were responsible later for what may be described as the decadence, fratricidal conflict and the final downfall of the Maratha empire.

(Left to right): Shrimatis Sudarshanadevi, Subhadradevi and Pyaribai, all students of the Ratanben Ruxmanibai Shravikashram, Bombay, who have achieved the first, second and third place respectively among the successful candidates at the final diploma examination of the Hindi Mahila Vidyapeeth, Prayag. The title of "Vidya vinodini" has been conferred on them, and a gold medal has been awarded to the first.

Expert Evidence In India

CASE LAW ON EXPERT EVIDENCE IN INDIA BY RAM PRASAD SRIVASTAVA, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, and CHARLES E. HARDLESS, B.A., Document Expert, Allahabad. Pp. XXXVII, 337,26.

Recently the Rule Committee of the Supreme Court in England has made a rule providing that in any case which is to be tried without a jury, involving any question for an expert witness, the Court may in its discretion at any time on the application of any party appoint an independent expert, to be called the Court expert to inquire and report upon any question of fact or of opinion not involving questions of law or construction. This circumstance is significant as a clear recognition of the place and importance of an expert in the administration of justice. It may be hoped that it will not be long before a similar rule is made by courts in India.

Just as in England, the help of experts, is being frequently requisitioned in Indian Courts for deciding cases in which their skilled knowledge and experience are likely to be useful for doing justice between the parties.

The book under review, therefore, is highly opportune. After explaining the general nature and qualifications of expert testimoney, the authors deal with the scope of expert opinion in regard to questions relating specifically to subjects such as copyright, finger and palm impressions, foot-prints and tracks, language, foreign law, light and air, market rates, medical evidence as to age and insanity, trade marks, typewriting and valuation. By reason of its importance, a special chapter is devoted to Handwriting and Thumb impressions. The value and use of technical works are discussed in the concluding chapter. Under a chapter marked miscellaneous, the authors have collected together all the cases dealing with fees of expert witnesses and commissioners (including taxation of solicitors' costs for special work as handwriting experts), signatures and marks, handwriting and signatures, thumb impressions and seals, medical evidence and circumstantial evidence. Every page affords a fund of accurate information about matters relating to expert testimony in which members of the legal profession and the judiciary are all responsibly concerned. We are sure that the book which is the first of its kind in India, will prove deservedly popular everywhere. The print and get-up leave little to be desired.

N. H. P.

MEDIAEVAL MATHEMATICS

THE BAKSHALI MANUSCRIPT. Part III, A Study in Mediaeval Mathematics, by G. R. Kaye, Archaeological Survey of India. New Imperial Series, Vol. XLIII. Part III, The Text re-arranged. 1933. Page 157 to 237, price Rs. 7-2 or 11s. 6d.

The fragmentary text is accompanied by foot-notes which will be found very useful. The foreword informs us that owing to Mr Kaye's unfortunate death, the last proofs of this part were prepared for the press by Mr. K. N. Dikshit, Deputy Director General of Archaeology for Exploration, who has also made a few emendations.

D. D. KARVE.

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS

"Students' Handbook of Practical Parsing": By R. C Asthna, B. A., published by Modern Printing Works Allahabad, Price Rs. 1/4.

The book is meant to supply the place of a suitable text book on parsing. Though parsing occupies a minor place in the present school curriculum the treatment is likely to interest the student world. The author has spared no pains to simplify the matter and make it understandable by the students.

"Notes on Prof. C. R Shah's Selections from English Prose": By J. N. Sen published by the author at Allahabad. Price Rs. 1/8

"Notes on Selections from Poetry": By the same author Price Rs. 1/4.

"Notes on Conan Doyle's Tales of Long Ago": By the same author and published by him at Allahabad, Price Rs. 1/4.

Going through the notes and explanations given by the annotator one finds that the difficult portions in the Matriculation texts have been considerably simplified. Even a student studying the texts privately without the help of a teacher may also be benefitted by the use of the notes The questions at the end are sure to fix the subject matter into the minds of the pupils. The books deserve to be used by the teachers more than by the pupils who are expected to cook the matter by themselves with the help of the teachers.

K. G. W.

THE MANKHARIS

THE MANKHARIS. By E. A. Pires M.A., published by B. G. Paul and Co., Madras, 1934.

The book deals with the history of the Mankharis, who played an important part in the history of Ancient India. It is divided into six parts each of which consists of a number of chapters. The author aims at making a comprehensive study on the subject with the help of all the available materials. He has discussed many topics with great caution. But on the other hand he has indulged in making bold conjectures in many places. Thus he suggests that Sundaravarman and Kalyanavarman, referred to in Koumudimahotsava, Purnavarman, referred to by Hiuen Tsang, and Yasovarman of Konauj, belonged to the Mankhari dynasty (P17).

There is not the slightest evidence to show that Sundaravarman and Kalyanavarma were Mankharis. Existence of Purnavarman is known only from Hiuen Tsang, who calls him a remote descendant of Asoka. Vakpati, the court poet of Yasovarman never designates his master as a Mankhari. The Nalanda copper plate of the same king also does not give any indication to that effect. The author remarks that "Yasovarman's name ending as it does with the patronymic 'varman,' which is invariably connected with the Maukharis, tends to prove the supposition that he was a scion of that distinguished family." This betrays the author's lack of critical spirit. He himself gives a list of kings in the book, whose names end in varman (pp.97, 93), and who were rulers of Kamarupa. They were contemporaries of the Mankharis, but had no racial connection with them. The author fails to realise the chief importance of the Verse 13 of the Haraha inscription (EI., XIV, 117). He gathers from it that the Gaudas lived on the sea-shore, whom Isanavarman caused "in future to remain within their proper realm." (P.83).

But the verse also tells us that the Gaudas were deprived of their land-locked territories. This evidently proves that the Mankharis for sometime held sway over Bengal (JBORS., December, 1933).

The author points out that Devagupta, referred to in Harsa's inscriptiong, was identical with the Malava King, mentioned in Bana's Harsa-Carita. He also thinks that the noble, Gupta, referred to in the Harsa-Carita, was the same as Devagupta. But he fails to notice that Bana clearly distinguishes Gupta from the Malava King. Malava King, as has been pointed out by Dr. D. C. Ganguly (JBORS., December, 1933), was the Kalacuri Buddharaja, who ruled over eastern and western Malava from A.D. 602 to 609 A.D.

The author is of the opinion that Rajyasri does not appear to have lived long after the occasion of Harsa. "Harsa, in order to appease the Maukhari adherents, entrusted on the Maukhari Purnavarman the government of Magadha, who ever remained feudatory to the Kanauj empire."

We know that Harsa had only one sister, known as Rajyasri. Hiuen Tsang tells us that Harsa's sister participated in the quinquennial festival, held at Prayaga in the latter part of the reign of Harsa. Hence it is wrong to say that Rajyasri died shortly after the accession of Harsa. Hiuen Tsang mentions Purnavarman as an independent monarch, and not as a feudatory of Harsa.

Besides these there are many other discrepencies in the statements of the author.

The book after all does not add anything to our knowledge. In its endeavour to put forward some original suggestions, it has rather made itself unhistorical.

D. C. G.

BOOK NOTES

Major Yeats Brown, of "Bengal Lancer" fame, has written a reply to Mr. Beverley Nichols's "Cry Havoc," which he entitles, continuing the quotation, "Dogs of War."

* * * *

Messrs. Allen and Unwin announce "Christ Triumphant," an anthology of great Christian experiences, from the works of such widely different authors as George Fox, Thomas Carlyle, St. Francis, Julian Huxley, Milton, Masefield, Dean Inge, Shelley, Wesley, "Dick" Sheppard, and Tolstoy.

* * * *

Mr. James Hilton, who has been awarded the Hawthornden Prize for his novel "Lost Horizon," has written several novels, notably "And Now Good-bye," "Knight Without Honour," and "Contango."

* * * *

An unpublished play, "The Young King," by Mr. Laurence Binyon, has been produced at the Festival of Music and Drama organized by the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral. The 'young king" is the eldest son of Henry II.

* * * *

Messrs. Macmillan are publishing a new translation by Professor Norman Kemp of Edinburgh of Immanuel Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason." This translation is also an abridgment, designed for the use of the general reader, for whom the sheer bulk of Kant's book is a serious difficulty. The translator claims that it detaches what is essential from the mass of minor detail in which it is embedded, and frequently obscured.

* * * *

Mr. Charles Booth, the great-grandson of his subject, has written a book about "Zachary Macaulay," the father of Lord Macaulay. Zachary's name is famous in the history of the abolition of slavery.

RASPUTIN AS A MARTYR

Most people regard Rasputin as having been the influence for evil behind the tottering Russian throne and his assassination as an act of Nemesis. It is harly surprising that these impressions are not shared by his own daughter, but her passionate "apologia" ("My Father," by Maria Rasputin), offers an astonishing interpretation of his character and conduct. It is easy to realize how a man of Rasputin's gifts came to be regained by the "moujiks" and his peasant wife as "one of the elect of God"; the some gifts caused his enemies to regard him as the devil's disciple. He possessed the faculties of faith-healing, second-sight or clairvoyance, and magnetism, but his daughter denies that he ever indulged in hypnotism She admits that he had weaknesses —a child-like carelessness of money, the "moujik's" habit of drunkenness, and that, courted as he was by pretty women, he probably had many mistresses, though he was always an affectionate husband. She does not hesitate to quote Princess Radziwill, an adversary of Rasputin, in support of her argument that he was made the scapegout of a conspiracy to discredit the crown, or to accuse his murderers of base treachery. Her portrait is of an extraordinary but human personality, much more sinned against than sinning, and whether regarded as plausible impudence or a passionately sincere appeal for justice, her case is argued with the power of direct simplicity and logical skill.—"John O' London's Weekly."

A GREAT JAIN MONK

ADARSHA SADHU. By A. J. Sunavala. Cambridge University Press. Five shillings net.

The book contains the life story of Shri Vijaya Dharma Suri, the great Jain monk, who was born in an obscure village of Kathiawar, but became an all India figure because of his scholarship and saintliness. The Jains are a small community, mostly to be found in Gujerat, Kathiawar and Marwar, although the founder of their religion was born in Bihar. The Munis (monks) of the Jain community are noted for their spirit of asceticism and rigid observance of fasts and other vows. The doctrine of Ahimsa was propounded by them throughout the length and breadth of India in course of their peregrinations. Mahatma Gandhi acknowledges in his autobiography that he is deeply indebted to a Jain Sadhu.

It is gratifying to learn that Shri Vijaya Dharma Suri was intimately known to the orientalists of Central Europe and the great Indologist Sylvain Levi paid a visit to the dying saint. It is not often that one finds broad-mindedness and receptivity amongst the Sadhus and Munis of the old generation, but the hero of this book outgrew all narrow-mindedness and bigotry and was loved and respected by men and women professing different creeds. One feels while going through this biography that Vijaya Dharma Suri was really a saint, possessed of deep scholarship. Mr. Sunavala is the master of charming style. The printing and get up of the book are excellent.

A HARIJAN SAINT

A PROPHET OF PEACE: By Swami Dharma Theerthan, Trivandrum. Price Re. 1.

This is the life story of another Saint, born in another province of India, with a different mission in the world. Sree Narayan Guru Swami, who is called by the author prophet of peace, was evidently born for the regeneration of Malabar and the upliftment of the down-trodden millions of that province.

Untouchability is a blot on Hinduism and it's an irony of fate that it exists in its worst form in the birthplace of Sri Shankaracharya, who propounded the philosophy of the unity of life. The chapter on the problem in Malabar, we have read with great interest. There is tyranny of caste all over India, but Hindus of northern India can hardly realise the miserable lot of the so-called depressed classes there. Verily, Malabar is a paradise of fools. The queer customs that exist there are almost unbelievable and the humiliation to which the Putlayas are subjected is an insult to the dignity of man. One wonders how the educated youths are tolerating all these tyrannical acts of the Brahmins when we see that aristocracy is digging its grave all over the world. Mahatma Gandhi has created hopes in the breast of these oppressed millions and it is to be hoped the Harijan Seva Sangh will undertake to ameliorate the lot of our poor brethren in Malabar.

The Ashrams and temples, built by the Swami, are like oases in the desert of Malabar. He was a tremendous moral and ritual force, and it is no wonder that Gandhiji and Dr. Tagore went to see him. His fame has spread beyond the borders of Malabar and his name is an inspiration today to tens of thousands of untouchables. The author is a devoted disciple of the saint, and the fervour of his devotion and the passionate love for the motherland are impressed upon the mind of the readers.

HITLER WINS SUIT

Adolf Hitler may be Enemy No. 1 to France in general, but to the First Commercial Tribunal of Paris he is just a fellow who wrote a book. As such he was declared in mail week the winner in a law suit over the translation rights of "Mein Kampf."

The German Chancellor sued the French firm which published an unexpurgated edition of his book without his permission, and contrary to his wishes as he does not want his book read in France The lawyers for the Paris publishers asked that the book should be treated as a public document which every Frenchman had a right to read whether Hitler received royalties or not, and they quoted Hitler's lines referring to France as Germany's most infamous and dangerous enemy to prove their point.

The Court ruled, however, that the Nazi leader, regardless of what he says in his book or what his own methods in such matters are, is entitled to full protection. Paradoxically enough, Germany's dictator was awarded the judgment on the basis of the liberal publication laws which were passed at the time of the French Revolution. With this in mind, the judges in their written opinion stressed the liberty of the French system, apparently wishing to stress the contrast with Hitler's pointing out that they were forced to award him the decision because "necessity does not make right in any civilized country."

An injunction was granted against further sales of "Mein Kampf" by the French firm and all existing copies as well as the type were ordered destroyed. The German publisher who sued in Hitler's behalf was awarded the symbolic damages of one franc.—"Chicago Daily Tribune" (Paris Edn.)

In The Garden

By S. V.

The droning of the academic bees
Is smothered, absorbed, slashed,
By the rough-cut, harsh stone wall
And it flies like husk out of the window.
* * * *
The hardly-human drone is oppressive
—This ghost of human speech
Which could melt in beauty,
Burn, jewel-like, its pale, pure colours
A pang of ecstasy, weave the frail magic
Of perfumed words, scatter myriad cadences
Of the soul.....
I listen steathily; wait to seize
A live limb of phrase, a coherent word,
With which to build in my chaotic world
Of words, ideas, faint outlines of architecture
That sprouts up to the skies
And crumbles ignofinously in the dust.
(I contemplate regretfully
This gigantic ruin,
An ever-piling-up 'debris', this inferno
Where I must burn
Like a dantesque soul
But perhaps hopelessly),
An ordered paradise of Hegel;
Or to reconstruct out of red ruin
Bukharin's Marxian dream;
Or to steal a noble glimpse
Of the Nietzschean superman
Rising phantom-like out of the crash,
So dazzling, so cruel, of the Wagnerian music.
Or perhaps Mr. (now Sir) J. M. Keynes'
Oracle will drop, the old sinner tells himself,
Like the devout Elijah's food,
A drop of lucid logic, a delphic solution
That would quench my intellectual thirst,
Dissolve the restlessness of doubt,
Surfeit the soul in an orgy of knowledge,
And present the 'post' postwar economic crisis
In a transparent (newspaper) perspective.
* * * *
I strain my ear patiently,
The academic bees drone inside the wall;
I taste the ashes of disappointment,
While my text book bees drone.
Skim the honey of printer's ink
Off the smooth surface of thick white paper,
Lift in casual motion from one flower
To another that blooms between cloth-boards.....

BOOKS RECEIVED

Case Law on Expert Evidence in India, by Ram Prasad Srivastava and Charles E. Hardless, Allahabad, price Rs. 5/.

Newman, by Sidney Perk (Gerald Duckworth and Co., London) price 2/.

Shelley, by Ruth Bailey (Gerald Duckworth and Co., London) price 2/.

Coffee for None, by Alfred B. Caldwell (Elkin Mathews and Marrot, London) price 7/6.

Orange Groves, by William F. Stirling (Elkin Mathems and Marrot, London), price 4/.

Chinese Testament by S. Tretiakov (Victor Gollanc, London,) price 8/6.

Harvest in the North, by J. L. Hodson (Victor Gollancz, London) price 7/6.

The Scarlet Beast, by Francis Gerard (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, (London) price 8/6.

The New Humanity, by Mirza Ahmad Sohrab (J. H. Sears and Co., New York).

The Song of the Caravan, by Mirza Ahmad Sohrab (J. H. Sears and Co., New York).

Abdul Baha in Egypt, by Mirza Ahmad Sohrab (J. H. Sears and Co., New York).

Living Pictures, by Mirza Ahmad Sohrab (New History Foundation, New York).

Medieval Latin Poets, by Jack Lindsay (Elkin Mathews and Marrot, London) price 7/6.

I am a Roman, by Jack Lindsay (Elkin Mathews and Marrot, London) price 7/6.

Miscellaneous Papers of Peshwa Bajajirao, by G. S. Sardesai (Government of Bombay) price Rs. 2/4.

TWO NOVELS

I.

TENTH OF SEPTEMBER. By A. R. & R. K. Weekes (Ward Lock & Co., London)

In the "Tenth of September" Mr. Weekes has written a fine novel. Mr. Weekes has a very entertaining style. It is learned without being laborious, vivacious without being flippant, and subtle without being incomprehensible. The book abounds in sardonic humour: "She could wile the soul out of his body and the passbook out of his safe" is but one of many such examples.

The tale is slow at the commencement, interesting in the middle, and thoroughly gripping towards the end—though one wishes the end were rather less abrupt. The characters are well drawn; especially that of Madame Marchand—that cynical and pitiless woman who, though cynical and pitiless, is as devoted, reverent and steadfast in her love as ever woman was and who cheerfully faces the worst for the sake of the beloved. Etta Damerel is evidently intended to be the heroine of the story, but when we close the book it is not the figure of Etta Damerel that lingers in our minds but that of Madame Marchand—Madame Marchand of the beautiful face and the cruel eyes, and the sweet lips and inhospitable expression.

In the course of his narrative the author gives us glimpses of Spain—of its narrow streets, its slow moving vehicles, its old-fashioned buildings, its charming scenery—and its equally charming and enchanting women.

B. U. R

II.

THE BRIDE'S MIRROR. By Margaret Turnbull (Ward, Lock & Co., London). Price 3sh. 6d net.

"The Bride's Mirror" is a book which is not likely to enhance Margaret Turnbull's reputation as a novelist. But for its attractive cover and pleasing get-up the book can hardly be said to have any other desirable attribute. The tale is told in the most chaotic and perplexing manner possible, with the result that it fails to hold the reader's interest.

The story is of a pretty girl who somehow gets herself entangled in a murder case, and lives in constant dread thereafter lest her part in the affair should become known to her lover. The plot is far from convincing Many of the characters are inconsistent, and are introduced or thrown away as it suits the author. It is too much, to ask us to believe that a man, who is described as the "lowest of the low" and who keeps a bawdy-house, can ever be so magnanimous as to court even death in an attempt to maintain the honour of an unknown woman he has never before seen in his life and has no reason whatever to be grateful for. Instances of similar improbable—if not entirely impossible—happenings could be given by the score.

B. U. R.

The Nation's Mind—Must Be Free—To Reconstruct All Aspects Of Life—The New Vision Of The Creative Citizen—Srimati Sarojini Utters

Art Notes And Events

—The Rajput Cry To Battle—Srimati Hansa Mehta Expects —Graduates To Do Their Duty—Argentine Artist —London Exhibition Of Indian Art.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

It is seldom, very seldom, that one is given the opportunity to touch and know the rising generation—what it feels, thinks, dreams and aspires for. There is so much of the commonplace, of the empty conventional abstractions, of the slogans which cease to be slogans and, as Srimati Sarojini said—the other day at the Student's Brotherhood, lose their meaning and weight.

NO RESPONSE

The nation's mind, the mind in the making, finds little, if any, response in the majority of the "messages," advice and similarly profuse communications to the press that it is not surprising if the young, women as well as men, learn to cultivate wholesome independence of self-righteous "leaders". It is, however, more than a mental attitude, more than pro'ective colouring.

DESPERATE GESTURE

It is the desperate gesture of those who would re-build the nation but who seek in vain that intellectual freedom, that congenial atmosphere of day-to-day work, they feel entitled to expect from the activities of those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of shaping the nation's present for its future. Srimati Sarojini is, however, right. The younger generation must take up the "enormous burden of training the parents in greater vision of freedom and responsibility". They must, she said, "think for themselves". Everything was to be judged "according to the vital needs of the present generation, the creating generation."

THE LOCAL APPLICATION

In our country, in our situation, and in our circumstances what is, she asked, "the local application" of the word—freedom? For them freedom meant, she pointed out with apt force, revitalisation of the entire life, within the nation." It meant that the younger generation must, she declared with unusual directness and truth, "break and break and break all monopolies—social, political, religious and intellectual." Education, art, and culture, industry and economics are not unrelated, water?tight entities, activities, of national life.

PROGRESSIVE RECONSTRUCTION.

The conditions under which the nation's mind is influenced, cultivated, shaped do not affect national life indirectly. They do so directly and as long as the nation's mind remains enfettered by irresponsive conditions and wooden conventions of public life it is madness to expect that it could be emboldened and empowered for progressive reconstruction, either in education, art and culture or industry and economics. The freedom from the intellectual supremacy of the West is, she observed, "the first freedom that you must have. It does not mean for a single moment that I want you to disinherit yourself from the common heritage of mankind—thought, sciences, beauty, music and literature."

MODERN LIFE HERESY

The trend of modern life was, she uttered the overdue heresy, "truly spiritual in the sense of personal contribution of ideals realised." Srimati Sarojini concluded her address with the most remarkable proclamation, remarkable because it is now so appropriate, remarkable because it so rare, remarkable because it is so close to the mental realities to the urging spirit of the young. "Let your work be she concluded, "a battle, let your peace be a victory, let it be a battle against all that drags you down by fear or acceptance."

Road Scene, Nuwera Eliya. By Fritz Von Drieberg.

RAJPUT CALL

The national militant heritage of Rajput womanhood is not a mere fantasy. There is another battle cry, from another of the militant workers. The graduate of the Bombay University did not, remarked Srimati Hansa Mehta, at a recent lecture, exercise their votes in a sufficiently large degree at the election of members to the Senate." She suggested that if the graduates so decided and determined much of the intellectual stagnation in the University would disappear and the Senate would soon learn to be more responsive to the vital cultural needs of the times.

ART IN THE CITY

The information has, of course, not yet reached the Univerity of the "first City in India" that education in art is education and culture as well. The graduates must undertake to supply that information to the Senate.

ARTIST FROM ARGENTINA

Mr. Fritz von Dribarg is a versatile artist. He has an alert mind and a facile brush. He is biassed. His dominant decorative trend leads him to the many ways and means of artistic experiment and achievements. His rendering of landscape and similar natural object is, definitely, of the "post-impressionist bias. And, in some of his paintings his investigation of forms and volume secure for him a style that is unmistakable. Trained and qualified in South America and England, Mr. Driberg worked for Mr. C. B. Cochran and for theatre decoration in some of the leading. It alian operas. He has been responsible for decorating the President's palace in Buenos Aires. He is skilled in hand-painting saris, furniture and lacquering. Mr. Driberg intends to stay in Bombay for some time to study art conditions in the city.

EXHIBITION IN LONDON

The India Society in a recent communication mentions that the various authorities in London, in British India, and in principal Indian States have expressed their sympathies with the proposed exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London this winter and have undertaken to give the Society in London and the Regional Committees in India the benefit of their interest and support, both in regard to the loan of pictures and other objects now in public or State collections, and in other ways.

The Society has been able to obtain the influential patronage of—

The Most Hon. The Marquess of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G. C. S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

The Right Hon. Viscount Halifax, P.C.K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., M.P.

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.,

Honorary Organiser: John De La Valette.

ART PATRONS AND COLLECTORS IN INDIA

The Regional Committee of Western India has been able to collect some funds for the despatch of the exhibits. But the large number of the exhibits and the cost of packing, freightage and insurance would involve much bigger expenditure than that which could be covered by the funds already collected by the Committee. The Committee would, therefore, request all Art lovers and the public in Western India to render assistance which is so urgently required by it. Inquiries addressed to the Committee make it necessary to mention that all art patrons and collectors who possess original works of art executed by artists from Western India may send them to the Regional Committee of Western India, Sir J. J. School of Art not later than the first of August for selection and despatch for exhibition in London.

FRENCH MASTERS IN LONDON

Although Paris has always shown in a practical way its complete lack of interest in English art, past and present, it has always had a high respect for English taste and purchasing power for French art, and, apart from the period, now apparently ended, when United States collectors raised prices of modern French pictures by many hundreds per cent. England has been the most satisfactory region for the sellers of French pictures. The great French artists, of course, went on with their work, derided and neglected in Paris, until in some cases their last years. Millet, Corot, Manet, Degas, Renoir, Cezanne, Gauguin starved or lived on their own means until well on in years or until they died.

Under the splendid modern technique of art salesmanship in Paris that is all changed now, and the fashionable French artists of to-day, even in the clump, are getting the deserved results of their genius. This summer there has been an unprecedented rush of important pictures to London, and our best art dealers' galleries are showing them with discriminating skill.

At the Reid and Lefevre gallery in King Street, for instance, where the most important of these shows is now being held, Cezanne's Magnificat of the green earth, "Le Pont de Bois," looks twice as fine as in the great French exhibition at Burlington House, and so does Toulouse-Lautrec's "La Goulue au Moulin Rouge." There are eleven Cezannes, several of which are seen in London for the first time, two of these coming from the collection of Mme. Choquet, of Paris.

A grand Van Gogh in blue and gold of astonishingly fresh pigment, "Le Paysan," makes all but the green Cezanne seem a little dim. The loveliest thing is a small Manet flowerpiece, "Les Lilas," of an exquisite sensitiveness beyond the expectation of the most rabid Manet worshippers.

An incidental interest in the two still pungent Moulin Rouge prose poems of Toulouse-Lautrec is the question whether the blond gentleman in the background is really George Moore, and whether another figure is a distinguished English artist-professor. There are eight Renoirs, including the famous "Les Enfants en Rose et Bleu" in their frilly whiteness. Queen Victoria would have liked that picture, although she would probably have preferred it more glossy. How incredibly did Renoir make the art wheel of taste come full circle almost in his own lifetime!

LONDON MEMORIAL TO PAVLOVA

Mr. Ormsby-Gore (First Commissioner of Works), replying to a question in the House of Commons recently, said he understood that an international appeal for funds to provide a memorial to the late Anna Pavlova was being made. "I have been asked," he added, "to allow its erection in one of the royal parks, and have come to the conclusion that the centre of the rose garden in the inner circle garden, Regent's Park, would provide an admirable setting. The proposed site and the memorial, which will take the form of a fountain designed by Professor Carl Milles, of Stockholm, have been approved by the Royal Fine Art Commission. I should like to add," he said, "that I deeply appreciate the proposed gift of the fountain by a sculptor of world-wide reputation, not only for itself but also as a memorial to one whose art and personality gave enjoyment to so many thousands of our countrymen." (Hear, hear.)

Lady Astor asked if, in view of the fact that there were so few places for public monuments and that there were many women who had died for England, it was not rather far-fetched to give this site to a Russian dancer, no matter how beautiful she might have been. There was no reply.

"The Baskers" exhibited at the Galerie de Londeys, Buenos Aires. By Fritz Von Drieberg.

Artist From Argentina

Mr. Fritz Von Drieberg whose pictures are reproduced on this page.

ARCHITECT WINS Y10,000 PRIZE

Best Design For Japan Municipal Office

Mr. Jiro Miyaji, 30-year-old architect employed at Mr. Jim Watanabe's architectural office at Marunouchi, has won the first prize of Y10,000 offered by the Tokyo Municipal Office for the best design for the new municipal building which will be erected shortly on the Tsukishima reclaimed grounds at a cost of Y10,000,000.

The second prize of Y7,000 was awarded to a "homeless" architect named Mr. Seisaku Yoshikawa, 39, and the two third prizes of Y3,000 each were won by Mr. Kunio Maekawa and Mr. Takeo Imai.

The results of the contest were announced by Dr. Chuta Itoh, a professor of Tokyo Imperial University and several other veteran architects who, at the request of the municipality, had examined the 166 designs submitted.

Mr. Miyaji's design of the projected municipal building is a white 6-storied building of reinforced concrete covering a site of 28,280 square meters.

H. H. the Maharana of Dharampur, author of the "Sangit Bhava" returned last week from Australia. (Sketch Cartoon by "Radha")

TIGER DANCE By Fritz Von Drieberg.

UDAY SHANKAR

Sjt B'nod Mukerji writes:—After achieving triumphant success in h's visits across the continent of America, Uday Shankar, the Hindu dancer, returned to Paris, to recapture the admiration of the people, who many years ago, were the first to recognise the creative genius in the greatest of all dancers from the East. On the way to France from U. S. A., Shankar paid his second visit to London, where, once again, he succeeded, not only in consolidating his past glory, but also in creating a tremendous interest among the Brit'sh public. After finishing a short season at the Comedy Theatre, Shankar was forced to continue his stay in London and give two more weeks' show at the Vaudeville Theatre. There were few people in the sphere of art and literature who d'd not pay repeated visits to Uday's enchanting performances. So often I have seen Sir Augustus John, Fred Taylor, Epstein, Dod Proctor, Sir William Rothenstein and scores of other well-known artists among the audience, that I felt, before long, Shankar will be hailed as the greatest exponent of mime dancing.

Augustus John was so much moved by the profoundly geniune and interesting show that he expressed to me one night, his desire to meet Shankar.

It was quite a simple thing, I thought, but it turned out to be a short drama at the back of the stage. Uday Shankar with his genial smile beckoned as I introduced Sir John to Uday Shankar. The former warmly greeted and said: "You are wonderful, marvellous, ..." the latter looked up at the face of his admirer and said almost chuckling: "I am honoured that you have come to see me. It was in 1924 as a student of the Royal Arts College, I received the first prize in self-portrait at your hands." On the brightened face of the great painter, I could read the faint recollection of that day being gradually rekindled. He said: "Oh yes, I remember. I certainly feel proud to think, one of my students becoming such a famous man. Next time I shall see your dance with added interest."

Shankar is not new to Paris. At this home of all kinds of aesthetic culture Shankar once struggled hard for what he believed to be a self-imposed task—To interest and train the minds of the Western people in his art. How far he has succeeded in realising his ambition, may be gauged from the fact, that the vast "Salle Pleyel" was crowded out, despite such counter attraction as Toscanini, Ballets Russes, Chaliapine, etc. Apart from several French Ministers, the British and American Ambassadors, many notable figures, such as Maharajas of Baroda, Kapurthala, the Aga Khan, were prominent at the Salle Pleyel. Maharaja of Baroda personally invited Uday Shankar and his troupe to visit h'm Long after the show came to an end, the large audience of 2,500 people stood up and clapped and shouted until Uday promised to give soon another run of his dances at the Champs-Elysees Theatre.

For me it was a treat to watch how much they held one of my countrymen in esteem. All over Europe and America, Uday Shankar's name and fame has spread like magic. If one has seen him once, it is almost impossible to avoid another chance of seeing him. The world's greatest impressarios like Hurok, Cochran and many others are after him, but Uday is not happy. Fame means nothing to him. He is one of the most adventurous and ambitious, yet, most modest men I have seen. He wants to do something better. The creative urge from within, prompts him to compose new dances, new music and all that goes with them. That is why Shankar is returning to India, where he will be busy for at least a year to fix up a new programme.

The admirers of Uday Shankar will miss much in his absence but there is this consolation in the thought, that a greater Shankar will emerge as a result of his study of Ind'an dances in Ma'abar, Manipur as well as in Java, Bali, Cambodge and Indo-China.

Before returning to Europe and America, Uday Shankar intends to make a tour of India, with his new programme.

Jungle by Road to Sigeri. By Fritz Von Drieberg.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Employer—"Do you belive in love at first sight, Miss Vamper?"
Stenographer—"Well, I think it saves a lot of time."

* * * *

Golfer (far off in the rough)—"Say, caddy, why do you keep looking at your watch?"
Caddy—"It isn't a watch, sir; it's a compass."

* * * *

He—"I'd be willing to die a thousand deaths for you."
She: "Just one would suit me perfectly."

* * * *

Actor: I insist on real food in the banquet scene.
Stage Manager: Very well, and I shall insist on your having real poison in the death scene.

* * * *

Fair Client: Should I marry a man who lies to me?
Fortune Teller: Lady, do you want to be an old maid?

* * * *

Headmaster—School:
Dear Sir.—Please excuse Tommy's absence from school yesterday, as he fell in a pond and got wet through. Hoping you will do the same, I remain,—Yours truly J. Smith.

* * * *

"Jump, lady, jump!" shouted the firemen holding the life-net to the movie star who stood at the sixth story window with the flames raging behind her.
"I'll do nothing of the sort," she shouted back. "Tell the director to send my double here at once."

"Doesn't Wilkins ever get tired of his wife's continued sulkiness?"
"I think not. He says when she's good-natured she sings."

* * * *

"Ah" said the village butcher, enthusiastically describing a new resident, "she's a real lady. She don't know one cut o'meat from another, nor veal from mutton."

* * * *

Millionaire—My boy, you must never forget to be kind to the poor.
Son—Why, dad?
"You never know; they may be rich one day."

* * * *

Him—"I hope you'll dance with me to-night."
Her—"Oh, certainly. I hope you don't think I came down here merely for pleasure."

* * * *

Wife: "Don't you think a man has more sense after he's married?
"Yes, but it's too late then."

* * * *

Writer: "How are my novels going?"
Bookseller: "I can't imagine, sir ,unless it's shoplifters."

* * * *

Landlady (jokingily): I don't suppose you know what it means to be hungry, Mr. Smith.
Boarder: No; but I'm learning.

* * * *

He—"Do you believe kissing is unhealthy?"
She—"I couldn't say—I've never....."
He—"You've never been kissed?"
She—"I've never been sick."

* * * *

"What kind of a car have you?"
"It's just a wreck."
"A wreck?"
"Yes. Every time I park it people come up and ask me how I got out of the accident alive."

* * * *

Joan: "I hear you have given up Mabel."
John: "Yes, I thought she was perfect, but last night I found something about her I didn't like."
"What was that?"
"Bill's arm."

* * * *

Constable: "Here, you've been walking round this square for an hour and it's three in the morning."
Jones: "I've got insomnia, officer."
Constable: "Well, you can't walk about here—you'd better go to bed and sleep it off!"

* * * *

Kind Old Lady: What is the matter, little man?
Tommy: Mother scolded me for jamming my fingers.
Kind Old Lady: Oh, how cruel. Here's a penny for you. Where did you jam them?
Tommy: In the jam jar!

* * * *

An old country woman whose sight was failing was advised to visit an optician and be fitted for glasses.
On her visit the optician showed her into a dimly-lit room. Telling her to cover one eye, he indicated a card with letters of various sizes and asked her to read them out.
Na, na, you're no' going tae make a fool o' me!" exclaimed the old lady, indignantly. "I was taught me A B C when I was a lassie."

* * * *

From a business man's memo:
Monday: Buy new electric bulb for front hall.
Tuesday: Gas bill due. Get bulb.
Wednesday: Income tax due, also rent. Make out cheques for rent and gas bill. See tax expert. Get bulb for hall.
Tursday: Find out bank balance. Pay gas bill. Pay rent. Look up income tax man. Urgent! Get bulb for hall.
Friday: Find out why Jones forgot to order the new memo pads I told him to. Phone bank. See tax expert. Pay rent and gas bills. Memo: Shop somewhere for that bulb.
Saturday: Pay gas and phone company to turn gas on again. Write nice letter to landlord and enclose cheque. Income tax important! Stop at bank. Bulb, bulb, bulb, bulb. Give Jones a week's notice; can't have clerks who forget things.

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MUSSOLINI'S DAUGHTER IN LONDON

The Countess Edda Ciano, only daughter of Signor Mussolini, attended a sports meeting on June 17, given by the children of the Italian schools in London with the Italian Ambassador whom she is visiting. Photo shows: Countess Ciano receiving a salute from a young London Fascist. With her is the Marchesa Marconi, Signora Grandi, and the Italian Ambassador.

Mr. Sparkley—Oh, no; he's the county constable that arrests them for speeding.

* * * *

Hub—I can't eat this stuff.
Young Bride—Never mind, dear, I have some lovely recipes for making left-overs.
Hub—In that case I'll eat it now.

* * * *

"Isn't it about time you paid me that bill?"
"My dear sir, it's not a question of time, it's a question of money."

* * * *

First Miss: "Can you really afford to take music lessons?"
Second Miss: "Oh, I confine myself to the low notes."

* * * *

An Irishman's description of a riot—"Be jabers, the first man I saw coming at me was two brick bats!"

* * * *

The fault I have to find with many modern novels, is that they are too long.—From a Review.
And some of them are a trifle too broad.

* * * *

Brown—Will you raise your own vegetables next year?
Suburbs—No. Just praise the neighbours' truck and they'll give you the best they raise as a brag.

* * * *

Boy Friend:—"Shall I ask your mother if we can get married?"
Girl Friend: "I should say not! She's a widow and may want you for herself."

* * * *

Village Shopkeeper (to customer): "Well that's three hot-water bottles, two dozen lemons, and a large tin of bath mustard. I'll send them right away. All well at home, sir?"

* * * *

Judge Norbury was interrupted in his charge to the jury by the loud braying of a donkey in the street of the assize town. "What's that?" asked his lordship. Mr. Parsons (with whom his lordship had a fiery flare-up) rose, and gravely assured him that it was merely the "echo of the court."

* * * *

Patient: "Now, Doctor, don't frighten me by long scientific terms. Tell me, in plain words, just what's the matter?"
Doctor: "Well, to be perfectly frank, you are suffering from extreme laziness."
Patient: "Oh, thanks. And now give me the scientific name, so that I can tell my wife."

* * * *

An enthusiastic amateur motor-cyclist was given a trial at a dirt-track meeting. He was plucky but inexperienced, and in the first race (over four lavs), though he was an easy last, he went on innocently to complets a pfth. The feat was greeted with ironical applause. The rider drew up at the winning-post.
"Have I won?" he inquired.
"Well, no," replied the judge, kindly. "As a matter of fact you were last in that race, but you're a lap ahead in the next."

* * * *

"What have you against me?"
"Nothing", said Mr. Cumrox. "I think I should like you for a son-in-law." "Then why did you forbid your daughter to see me?"
"I wanted to introduce an element of romance that would induce her to defy my wishes and concentrate on a young fellow for whom I really have a high regard."

* * * *

The family tea-table topic was poetry and the drama. Shakespeare being mentioned, the advantage to actors of appearing in his plays was emphasized. Thereupon the 10-year-old daughter of the house broke into the conversation with: "Yes, that's how Julius Caesar became famous. He acted in one of his plays. Shakespeare asked him to."

SECRET OF PUBLIC SPEAKING

Prof. Landreau Disapproves Of Writing Out Speeches

A speech should never be written out completely unless it be of such moment that every word that goes into its making must of necessity be weighed carefully, Professor Georges Landreau advised members of the public-speaking classes of the Montreal Chamber.

There are several reasons for this, he explained. One of them is that to write out entirely a speech which takes only 15 minutes to read takes the beginner at least three or four hours. The amount of work this talk entails is a large one and the person, who is experimenting with public-speaking, gains nothing from the standpoint of experience in this manner. Another reason as that if it prepared in this way it will be read out instead of being delivered extemporaneously. The consequence of this will be that the audience will not gain the impression it has before it "a mind in action," which goes a long way towards holding its attention. Moreover, people who are capable of expressive reading are surprisingly scant. Although a solid grounding in the technique is very helpful, practice is indispensible for the average person who wishes to become accomplished in speech-making.

(Continued from col. 7).

only come to his notice because in it dweit a strange man called Gandhi. I thought there could be no greater testimony to Gandhiji's popularity.

In England I stayed in a quiet little village, 40 miles south of London. I lived in a farmer's home and here also I had plenty of proof of the real interest the poorer classes of England show in Gandhiji and his cause.

IN AMERICA

A month later I was in America. The only thing that an American seemed to want to know from an Indian visitor was Gandhi. "You have seen Gandhi? Then, tell me something about him." This seemed to be the general question on the lips of almost every one that met me—the news reporter, the hotel-manager, the telephone-girl, the acquaintance in the Railway compartment; and those who became more intimate with you would not be content until you have dilated upon the question to the fullest extent you can. Then there are colleges and associations and groups of people who want you to give a discourse on Gandhi, if you can do that. There are a few intelligent young Indians in America who have established their profession in this direction. Dr. T. Mazumdar is a well-known exponent of Gandhi among the young generation. His lectures are always in great demand both in academic and lay circles. Then there are such other associations as All World Gandhi Fellowship, of which Mr. Kedarnath Das Gupta is the founder and promoter.

AT CHICAGO PARLIAMENT

At the Second Parliament of Religions at Chicago last year, when leaders of all faiths met to discuss and devise ideals for a "new world order," the life and ideals for which the Mahatma stood received the highest tribute from all speakers. It was definitely affirmed by many eminent thinkers that the way of Gandhi was the only way out of the mess of things humanity had made. It is perhaps the law of opposites that draws America, the most materialistic and highly complex type of civilization, to the absolutely simple and deeply spiritual type of life Gandhi represents. It was interesting to note that anything deprecating Gandhiji was resented by most people. An instance in point is a certain eminent Indian Theosophist lady, who won the audience by her eloquent discourse on Indian culture, drew round herself the utter indignation of the entire audience by calling Gandhiji a fanatic. She might as well have called Abraham Lincoln a fanatic. The Conference I have mentioned had the distinction of being opened by the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda who went specially for this purpose to America. In his speech His Highness paid a fitting tribute to Gandhi. He said: "The real practical Indian mind has been perverted by over-subtelty, but our great laymen, Sakyamuni, Krishna, Gandhi and our humble saints Kabir, Tukaram and Tulasidas have given us what I believe you call horse-sense and called us back to reality and human values. These are practical idealists of India."

MISS LESTER'S TESTIMONY

Miss Muriel Lester, that earnest sincere disciple of Gandhiji, who impersonates in herself some of the great man's qualities, and who entertained Gandhiji in London at his visit to the R. T. C. gave an address on "Entertaining Gandhi." This lecture, full of the reminiscences of Gandhiji's stay as her guest at Kingsley Hall, the "Sabarmati" of the industrial district of the east-end of London, held the 2,000 American audience that thronged to listen to her spell-bound. Miss Lester, living the life of Gandhiji and expounding the principles for which he stands in her own inimitable manner, is greatly appreciated in the States. I had the pleasure of listening to her again on board the Pacific liner, crossing to Japan, when I had the privilege of being her fellow-passenger.

NEGRO'S ADMIRATION

The Negro, who is truly the untouchable of America, has the deepest reverence and admiration for Gandhiji. He looks to Gandhiji with the same pride and hope as though he were a prophet and redeemer his own race. I know a Negro lady who has compiled a collection of all cuttings from American journals relating to Gandhi.

One of the treasured souvenirs of my travels is a little cameo of Gandhiji, done in plaster, with the words "Good Luck" inscribed at the foot of the image, presented to me by an artist-friend of mine at Chicago. This replica was used by the artist on her table as a sign of good-luck and in presenting me this she has presented her best gift.

IN JAPAN TOO

In Japan too, I found evidences of this universal interest and regard for Gandhiji. At Seisuku Gakko (the first English middle school) and at Wasada University, at Tokio, the students insisted on my speaking to them about Gandhiji. Though I knew so little of this great subject, I ventured to do so, nor was my venture unsuccessful. I was the centre of warm applause and appreciation and at the close of the lecture I was presented with two glorious chrysanthemum pots, symbols of the glory of Japan. I had to sign many autographs with the words: "God is Truth and the way to him is non-violence."

GANDHI--THE MOST FAMILIAR NAME

A Round The World Traveller's Testimony

By M. RAMAMURTI

I have recently finished my trip round the world. In my travels I have been in the most well-known and fashionable centres of the world, as well as in some of the most unfrequented corners of the earth where few tourists ever go and the face of an Indian was "never seen from Adam." Whatever the place I have been to, I have heard one familiar name, a name that was strange to no one—the name of Gandhi. I want to set down in this article a few of those incidents in my travels where this most famous man of our country appeared to me far more famous than I had imagined.

IN JERUSALEM

It was while journeying in a train to Jerusalem that the news was broken to me of Gandhiji's recent great fast. A Jew who sat opposite me, reading out a Hebrew newspaper, exclaimed, with some amount of concern, that Gandhiji had declared a fast. I enquired of him for further information and he read out the Hebrew and translated in broken English the exact declaration. He became very conversational about Gandhiji, knowing that I was an Indian. I was indeed surprised how deeply this old Hebrew felt about Gandhiji's fast.

"I am afraid Gandhi will not survive this fast. I feel pity for him," he declared, packing up his box, at the approach of his destination.

While in Jerusalem, an Arab official who helped me to visit the important sights of the city, said how anxious the Arabs were for Gandhiji's cause and also said that when Maulana Shaukat Ali visited their city they wished that he would go back and work with Gandhiji.

Three weeks later when I arrived in Paris, the papers were full of the news of Gandhiji's successful completion of the fast and one heard a general expression of surprise and wonder at the accomplishment of what appeared to be an impossible task.

IN LAPLAND

A month later, I was wandering in Lapland, in the neighbourhood of the Arctic Circle, with the midnight sun shining upon me, and one night,—or was it day?—I sought shelter in a very infrequented inn at a place called Avasaksa. The inn-keeper who knew none of the languages I knew, answered my needs for rest and boarding, by the most primitive language of gesture. At the table sat a fellow-guest, a Swedish ferry-boat pilot, who understood a few words of English. The inn-keeper who had never seen an Indian before stood staring at me and seemed to be bursting with curiosity to know where I had come from. The Swede translated his wish for me, "He wants to know where you come from."
"India," I answered.
"Oh! India!" exclaimed my Arctic host, with a look of amazement, "the land of Gandhi-a!" and gesticulated to indicate his recent fast.

I was surprised beyond words. I had never imagined that away in the Arctic wilds there were people who knew anything of this frail, little man of India, and had much less imagined that his fasts and vows could ever matter to these dwellers of the Arctic region. Yet strange to say even a vast country of 350 millions had

(Continued in Col. 4).

Prayers will be offered all over India to-day for long life to Mahatma Gandhi.

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THE MODERN QUERY

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

Just as we in India in our sun-swept streets, and in our little tenements, overlooking pavements of multi-coloured humanity, pavements washed by sun and rain with their flux of men, admire English Poets, so they in their turn admired Rome and Greece—from foggy streets and old crooked lanes and small Georgian and Tudor homes they looked towards the distant blue of the Mediterranean and the glory that was Greece. The weight of the classics was too much with them and the Greek Gods and Godesses, and the mythology which had its setting in Arcady, inspired men whose latitudes were different. So it is with us. In grip of foreign idioms and foreign literary conventions we dry up the sources of our inspiration. While the music of beautiful things is around us, and women walk with grace and the smell of the soil after the rains is Indian, we make our temple-bells ring a l'anglais, our very lotus has the air of being made in England, our Buddha has the flavour of Arnold,—in a land where every valley, is haunted with gods and goddesses, not of ancient Greece, but our very own, under blue skies, neither English nor Mediterranean, but the deep warm blue of summer noons.

This is all an ancient history of the Soul of British Poetry sitting on our Chamber door. Of course, we owe to it many lovely moments, it has stirred our souls to unknown depths, in those mystic elations when, in spite of foreign idiom and a still more "foreign" mythology, our hearts have been soothed by truth as they saw it, not truth of the Kodak variety which modern "people" are so fond of, but as perceived by melodious genius like Keats or a pure poet like Shelley.

CROCKERY-TRAIN POETRY

Of course, all the modern poets are not artistic photographers, or that truth means to them mere details of crockery or trains, or whose motifs are mere human dramas, that we are told Lord Beaverbrook wants for "The Daily Express." There is also the genuine search for beauty and truth in their own land, in their own moors. Truth after the War is getting homely, it has come down from the Elysian heights and also, from the silences of the Himalayas. We too in this country would love to sing about the hooting of horns and asphalt spaces and of the temples of concrete and mortar where sweated men love sweated women, not under mango groves or by dreaming tanks, but under the full moon by ugly tenements; not because we have no Chinese gods, verns of iron and wheels within wheels and belt and ground glass, called factories, but because we want to see truth.

In spite of this eternal whirl of pornographical photography and noise and the bells of tramway, and the red spots of "pan" on our streets and not of "kunkoo" on sweet white foreheads, we sometimes 'do like this crockery-train-poetry because it brings truth nearer. Instead of the blue which is in the waters of the Mediteranean, and the darkness which is in the womb of nights, we see the colours in the eyes of children who play in our homes. Our modern Romeo meets his Juliet in a cinema; he does not use Buddhist postures of quietness or ancient faces, dream faces immortalised by Rajput fancy, or beautiful women with jet-black hair, black like the coal which drives engines, and those noisy caladders, he uses lifts, which go like the skylark where the sky-scrapers meet the blue-dome. We have not to go to Greece, nor to the Elgin Marbles, nor to Samos nor to Cashmere, our very threshold becomes beautiful, the Strand a highway to Jerusalem, Hornby Road, a ravine of asphalt between brick and mortar heights, with humanity flowing like a stream towards some great end, which is not in the lap of Gods, but in the craniums of men; specially in the craniums of councillors who sit on an oblong table instead of the round table of Arthurian Legends. Rockefellers and Carnegies and our multi-millionaires are our gods.

BEAUTY STILL WITH US

Can we make poetry out of sick children with bloated stomachs, out of advertisement hoardings with the blue skies as background, as the hills of Bavaria are for the Passion Play at Oberammergau. One wonders... .... In this pandemonium of noise and traffic, and the march of unemployed men, of ugly horrible exploitation, can we go back to Wordsworth or to the unravished bride called. The Grecian Urn, or to the gentle Buddha's marbled smile? To-day the time-beats are faster but love does not seem to be dead. Miss Sitwell sings like a Madonna:

Our dreams create the babies we bear,
Our beauty goes to make them fair,
We give them all we have of good,
Our blood to drink, our hearts for food.

Beauty seems to be still with us, in spite of armaments, factories, and the ugly aspects of industrialism.

From where I stand,
The beauty of the early morning
Suffocates me.
It is as if fingers closed round my heart.

Such lines show that the muse has not gone all awry.

"The War was splendid: wasn't it
Oh yes: splendid: splendid."

The war was not splendid and the night has "filled the valley," making us sad, restless, nervous, fit for lunatic asylums, and health-resorts. There is no happiness in the sun—it has spots, nor in the moon, which is dead.

The melody from one the ring of light
Is rising pure and sufficient and the listeners.
Thrill crouched in darkness
Yet are their hearts within them
Sad—oh, sad!"

We find a world ..... of baffling discords and are sad. Through years of storm and stress and screens of poison gas and hate we see Buddha who lived aeons ago, and of Wordsworth who sang of peace and lakes some millenniums back. Those harmonies of love, called The Sermon on the Mount, those hymns to truth and the Pure Mind, called The Gathas, are still with us. The noise of the modern streets has entered through the temple doors, it seems as if we have lost the moorings.

ARE WE RUDDERLESS?

Can we who see around us so much unrest, wait and see what others are doing, or take up these unsettled, troubled tunes of Western men, and breathe into them our super-rational harmonies, our own Eastern cults—but, then, we are so rudderless, we walk the pavements, we slip over banana leaves. (Are we rudderless?)

Blood of saints! There is so much beauty, and there is love. Why this perpetual sadness, this eternal, hankering after something painful, beautiful, this perpetual search after Christ and children and lonely trees and souls of cities?

Half-in-enjoyment, half-in-memory.

—And all the time in vain.

Are all the modern moments filled with poison gas, Bernard Shaw, Wells, Hitler, Moscow, prostitution, noise, jazz, Harijan movement, and lethargy? Or have we some stray moments apart from those which are intensely religious given to God or woman, which we can still give to those who allure us from the past, not with blasphemic adolescence nor with theatrical piety, but with more grace, less conceit?

The bliss of solitude has a different content to-day, the inward eye is surer, if not deeper, and the hearts of men still beat to Love and Song. It is not given to all to realise truth like Buddha or to see in a Grecian Urn, unheard melodies, sweeter than those heard by mortal men, or "marble men and maidens overwrought," as some eternal symbols of youth, some ageless phantasy of men and women, ever warm, ever young, bathed in some mystic blue, of a "Bold Lover" caught in ecstatic moments of kisses to be, not in peaks ever crowned with snow, but in warm divine flesh which will never go old, and Love which will never perish under "forest branches and trodden weed." From vacant streets, vacant, emptied of delight and youth, these seem to come to their eternal festival, men and women with anxious flesh and passion bathed in melodies which Keats makes audible for lesser men. Not for a day's holiday—but for all ages, as long as man loves woman, as long as Truth is Beauty and Beauty is Truth. The "Grecian Urm" is a diminutive fairy dream, of adolescent Truth, of Greek Truth where Truth was beautiful and young.

TRUTH THROUGH DILLUSION-MENT

To-day the poem seems to us, like a dream, within a larger and sadder dream. It haunts us, but it does not satisfy the larger demands of the spirit. We come back nearer home—because we are disillusioned. Of course, there is still happiness in melodious phrases, or in beautiful women, or in children's smiles, or in an overboundary while twenty thousands throats proclaim the event, or in music—but they are passing phases, they go and leave us sad. Truth is a universe broken up in slums—and stars which are blown up and animals which devour animals and snakes who think evil thoughts. We walk the pavements alone, hide-bound, our hearts untouch, mere units, perhaps pawns, accidents, mere freaks, manufacturing armaments —and yet who will deny that there is Love in men's hearts? Not the sickening treacle of dishonest men, but that something which seems to elude human verbiage.

EMIR OF TRANSJORDANIA FLIES OVER LONDON.

When the Emir of Transjordania visited Croydon Aerodrome, last month, he was taken for a flight over London in an air Liner by Commander F. G. Tweedie. Photo shows the Emir thanking Commander Tweedie after the flight.

5,000 DIAMONDS IN CZARINA'S CROWN

Russian State Jewels Worth 34 Million Sterling Are For Sale

The crown of Catherine the Second, Empress of all the Russias, is to go to the United States to be exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition.

It weighs 12 lb. and contains 5,000 diamonds, as well as numerous exceptionally large rubies. It is valued at £5,700,000.

The Soviet authorities are sending the Russian Crown jewels including Catherine's Crown, to America in the hope of their being sold to multi-millianaire. The total value of the collection is estimated at £34,000,000.

Negotiations for the loan of these treasures were started with the resumption of diplomatic relation between the United States and the U. S. S. R., and have now been brought to a successful conclusion.

The Soviet Government (states Reuter) undertakes the transport and guarding of the jewels during their transport to America.

"CLEANER PARIS"

Police Decree Prohibits Distribution Of Handbills In Streets

In his campaign for a "cleaner Paris," the Prefect of Police has just issued a decree prohibiting the distribution of handbills in the streets. These bills advertising all sorts of things, including cheap restaurants, money lender, hair dressers, and dental clinics, are very common, and the advertisers do not seem to be discouraged by the fact that nearly everybody throws them away without reading them.

Although there is a law against litering the streets, it has been found impracticable to enforce it.

Nothing adds more to the untidiness of the boulevards than these thousands of yellow and blue and pink leaflets, and the new police decree is certain to be welcomed by the public. It is less likely to be welcomed by the municipal street cleaners, whose work largely consists in dumping the bills into their wheelbarrows, or by the down-and-outs whose only chance of earning a few honest francs consists in the distribution of leaflets, pompously called "direct publicity."

Before the Prefect issued his decree he consulted a committee of jurists who were asked to decide whether it would constitute a violation of the freedom of the printed word and of the Press law of 1881. They decided that it would not be a violation, but it is possible that the advertisers will appeal against the decision. —"Manchester Guardian."

YOUNG MUSLIM PILOT

Mr. Anverally Yoosufali who successfully qualified for a Pilot "A" License in May, solely for pleasure, at the Karachi Aero Club, has the pride of being the first Borah to achieve the distinction. Major William Jones, A.I.R.O., pilot instructor of the club, speaks highly of Mr. Yoosufali's performance. Since qualifying, Mr. Yoosufali has done several hours of solo and guest flying and intends to qualify for pilot "B" License later on.

Mr. Yoosufali was born and educated in Ceylon, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Y. A. J. Noorbhai of Bambalapitiya. Mr. Yoosufali is the first from Ceylon to qualify in India and also he is one of the youngest members of the Aero Club of Ceylon of which he is one of the founders. It was Mr. Yoosufali's ambition to fly home, but due to the delay in opening of the Aerodrome in Ceylon he is forced to shelve his activity in aviation for the present and will sail for Ceylon after touring places of interest.

Civilised Nations Full Of Savages

Dean Inge Calls Revolution Contagious Moral Insanity

Revolution was the theme of an address by Dean Inge to the members of the 1912 Club in mail week. "I think revolution is really an epidemic disease now become endemic—a contagious moral insanity," he said. "When it first breaks out in an epidemic form it always infects a number of superior persons—for example, the Lake poets and some in our own day whom I will not name.

"Like other epidemics it increases in fury for a time, spreading from land to land, and seizing all who are susceptible. Then it abates and takes milder forms, but at the same time establishes itself, as influenza has, as an endemic disease. It may be that in time it will lose its deadliness, like smallpox, but the laws of psychical contagion are not yet known.

HISTORIANS' POWER

"Historians still try to explain revolutions by expatiating on the misery of the people who make them. Historians are poor hands at predicting the future, but they have a power not claimed even by the Deity of altering the past. They side with the gods against Cato and back the winner after the race.

"The legend of the misery of the French peasantry is probably too deeply rooted to be disturbed. But, in fact, France was the richest country in Europe and prosperity was widely distributed. Like other countries it supported a decaying feudal system, and a great many seignorial rights remained on the Statute-book which now sound shocking.

"Some of these were relics of obsolete methods of paying rent in kind or by labour. Others, like the powers of the seigneurs over the persons of their female vessals, had long fallen into disuse. So in England a man may still legally beat his wife with any instrument not thicker than his thumb."

Dean Inge said he thought they were justified in saying that social misery was not the cause of revolution. "Civilisation," he said, "always throws off large numbers of the uncivilisable. Some are congenital savages—a throw-back to the man of thousands of years ago. Others are degenerates. These nature would extinguish, but civilisation keeps them alive. Then there are the 'border-liners' who just cannot make good in an elaborate and complex society. Every civilised country is full of savages and barbarians, ripe for revolt and ready to destroy.

THE INTELLECTUALS' PART

"They have capable officers—not of their own sort. These leaders are either 'border-liners,' who with some good abilities have failed from some bodily or mental twist, or the victims of social injustice, whom some mal-adjustment or individual wrongdoing

(Continued in Col. 5)

PRESIDENT PRAISES HIS SCHOOL MASTER

It can seldom have happened that a President of the United States on revisiting his old school has found it still under the same headship as during his own boyhood. This, however, was Mr. Franklin Roosevelt's experience when he recently attended a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Groton School. For Dr Endicott Peabody, who started the school in 1884—when the future President was only two years of age, —continues to sit at the head master's desk. At the complimentary dinner he was paid a high tribute by his most distinguished pupil. "As long as I live," declared President Roosevelt, "the influence of Dr. and Mrs. Peabody means and will mean more to me than that of any other people next to my father and mother."

At a party one evening, Sully, the distinguished painter, was speaking of a belle who was a great favourite. "Ah!" said Sully, "she has a mouth like an elephant." "Oh, Mr. Sully, how can you be so rude?" "Rude, ladies! rude! what do you mean? I say she has got a mouth like an elephant, because it is full of ivory."

(Continued from Col. 7.)

has thrust down into the disinherited class. Or they are cranky intellectuals.

"This last class prepare the way for revolution—supply its catchwords and rhetorical appeals, and are its first leaders. But the triumph of the revolution brings the misguided superior to a tragic end. Horrified at the sight of the barbarian's unmasked face he tries to stay its destructive course—in vain! The under-man turns upon his former champion with a snarl and trampels him into the mud."—"Manchester Guardian."

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"Everybody Is Presumed To Know The Law"

Lawyer Pokes Fun At Notorious Legal Fiction

There is a notorious legal fiction, which the layman can never see as anything but a malicious joke, that everybody is presumed to know the law, writes "A Barrister-at-Law" in "John O'London's Weekly." Once upon a time an impudent but bright young man wrote to the Benchers of his Inn claiming that this presumption entitled him to be called to the Bar without the fag of examination. Entering into his humour, the Benchers replied that his learning was faulty, otherwise he would have known that a presumption is only a presumption and may be rebutted, which in his case would be the task of his examiners. The impudent and bright young man at once put in an impudent and bright rejoinder. The presumption in question, he pointed out, was one of those which the law does not suffer to be contradicted. In the alternative, he pleaded that, as he had it in mind to murder a certain examiner, it would be a good defence that the said examiner had failed him in Criminal Law. The rebutter he got was that there was a limit to the Benchers' glad sufferance of fools, and that further correspondence would not be entertained. And so there was no surrebutter, although the bright and impudent youth could think of half-a-dozen really good ones.

This little fable may serve to introduce a new book, "The Citizen and the Law" (Routledge, 7s. 6d.) from the same witty pen that not long ago gave us "English Justice." The author still keeps his identity hidden under the simple title of "Solicitor." The earlier work dealt mainly with the shortcomings of our courts of summary jurisdiction. Now "Solicitor," though he has still a lot to say about Justices of the Peace, takes a wider range and shows how imperfect as an engine of justice, civil and criminal, is the law of England. One cause of its imperfection, as "Solicitor" points out in effect, is that so far from everybody knowing it, nobody can be said to know it, if anybody knew it, half of our courts, including all our courts of appeal, could be abolished. In simple societies—in Homeric times, for example—there was always one person who knew the law. That was the king. In virtue of his divine quality he knew the answer to every question. That is to say, he was supposed to have locked up in his breast a kind of card-index of "themistes," or judgments, just and infallible. We are not so happy nowadays. It is true that we occasionally have men like the late Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., whose learning was as vast as his respect for persons was exiguous and his temper fiery. "What your Lordships have put to me," he would bellow at the Court of Appeal, "may be an interesting speculation, but what I am telling you is the law." But "Dankie" was a little too confident. He knew a great deal "about" the law—many people, including "Solicitor," do also—but that is quite another thing.

The camera artist discovers new spots of beauty.
(By G. S. Bhatnagar).

BASIC UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty is due to the fact that English law is fundamentally case-law. The function of a judge is to extract each new decision from a line of previous decisions. Often this is easy enough, but sometimes, where a case presents any point of novelty, it may be very difficult, and, being human, judges are bound to differ. Hence we get the paradox that a decision of the House of Lords often has no merit but its finality. Its actual soundness may be more debatable than when the case left the trial judge. Owing to our irrational appeal system, you may even find that the winning opinion has a minority of judicial support.

Again, judges as a rule never like the law to look too much of "a ass." They are constantly faced with cases where judicial authorities point decisively in the opposite direction from natural justice and common sense. Hence the practice of "distinguishing" the case in point from its predecessors with a solemn subtlety that proves that our judges are the equals of the Roman augurs in the art of keeping a straight face. The desire to keep the law in countenance is, of course, praiseworthy, but it adds materially to the uncertainties of litigation.

And at best the effort is woefully inadequate. What could one expect? Judges are chosen from the Bar, and of all the learned professions the Bar is the most remote from immediate contact with life's realities and contemporary thought. In order to maintain a facade of being a shrewd man of the world the average barrister is apt to assume a cynical attitude where there is no call for cynicism, just as he is apt to be conventional and narrow-minded where a liberal outlook is essential. Naturally, when he is raised to the Bench he does not improve in these respects. Whereas at the Bar he had some few contacts with life, he now has none, but exists in an aloofness that is sometimes almost pathetic. Besides which he is, in the nature of things, an ageing man. It is true that the changes in social outlook and manners in recent years have been so rapid and radical that even the most conservative members of the Bench have been obliged to take "judicial notice" of them, especially in the domain of matrimonial law. But even so, one reads from time to time "obiter dicta" that make one wonder in what mystic region of time and space His Majesty's Judges have their being.

"Solicitor" indicates this aspect of the problem of the administration, of justice, but does not dwell on it. He is more concerned with a humbler but, in his view, more important aspect—the inadequacy of petty and quarter sessions. Persons who come before these lay tribunals are at the mercy of chairmen who, having their position in virtue of seniority, are usually old and often very deaf, and of the professional clerks, who are apt to have fads. There is a good story of how one clerk was brought to reason. He always ruled that no car should enter at all upon cross-roads or a main road from a side-road until the driver has seen that the way is clear in both directions. I have myself pointed out in this court that the driver does not sit on the bonnet of his car, but without avail. The clerk's views have, I understand, at last been modified by a motoring friend who took him home one wet day. On arriving at the first-cross road the clerk was requested to hop out and have a look both ways. Reluctantly he did so, and resuming his seat reported all clear. "Well, get out and have another look," said the driver. "Something may have come on to the road since you were there." And he made the unfortunate clerk stand on the cross-road in the rain and signal him across. Before the next cross-road was reached the clerk was convinced of the error of his ways.

Shallow's mode of reasoning is sometimes hard to defend save on the ground that it is eminently human. A chairman was once asked why, in two cases that seemed to be on all fours, one man was let off with a small fine while the other was sent up for three months. The answer was that the evidence in the latter case was so much stronger!

"PERFECT CRIME" WHICH WENT WRONG

Youths Kill Playmate To Get "Thrill"

Two youths, sons of millionaire Chicago families, who ten years ago kidnapped and killed a boy to get the thrill of committing the "perfect crime," are still in prison at Chicago, where they were sentenced to "life and 99 years," says "The People."

The youths—now men—are Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb, and when they were sentenced in September, 1924, many people predicted that they would not serve ten years of their sentences.

Their victim was a curly-haired boy of fourteen, named Bobby Franks, whose family, like the Leopolds and the Loebs, was very wealthy. All three families lived near one another.

Franks was on his way home from school when Nathan and Richard, then eighteen and nineteen respectively, and brilliant students at the university, invited him to go for a ride.

A few minutes later they beat Bobby to death with a chisel wrapped up in tape poured acid on his face, and thrust the body into a culvert.

That night the killers sent Bobby's father a letter demanding £2,000 "ransom." This was part of the thrill of committing the "perfect crime." Before the ransom was paid the body was found by accident.

THE MURDERERS' MISTAKE

But there was a flaw in the "perfect crime"—Leopold had dropped his spectacles near the culvert.

When the boys were arrested, they admitted the murder and in amazing and brazen confession said they had committed it for a thrill.

Chief Justice Gaverly sentenced the boys to life imprisonment for murder and 99 years for kidnapping, which means that no matter how much remission of sentence they earn by good conduct, they will never be at liberty.

Friends of the family have made repeated efforts to get the prisoners released, but without success. At one time it was contended that there was a flaw in the indictment by which they could be released after eleven years.

Loeb has been a model prisoner, according to the prison governor, Warden Frank Whipp. Until a year ago, Leopold and Loeb never saw each other, being kept in different quarters.

They are now in the same block of cells, but see each other only at meals and in class. They are allowed no privileges except those that any convict can earn.

The murder spread a trail of suffering among the relatives. The fathers of all three youths, the victim and the murderers, died of broken hearts. Mrs. Frank is living in Chicago.

CULTURAL UNIVERSITIES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from page 9.)

director for the scientific department of the Institute.

2. For the purpose of thorough study of the human organism under Arctic conditions, there has been established at the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine an Arctic Bureau composed of the Professors N. Bushmakin, B. Isathenko, A. Vladimirova, and others.

During the current year the A.I.E.M. proposes to send into the Arctic a complex scientific expedition. A Special Polar climatotherapeutical station is being organized on the Spitzbergen.

3. The same as last year, the State Roentgenological, Radiological and Cancer Institute (Leningrad) is organizing this year a course in the study of mitogenetic radiation.

The course is intended for biologists and physicians desiring to learn the fundamentals of the theory and methodology of the problem of mitogenetic radiation.

4. Scientific collaborators of the All-Union Institute of Fur and Hunting Trades, having studies upon the initiative and under the guidance of Prof. Pavlenko the curative properties embodied in the horns of young spotted reindeer, have succeeded in preparing from them an effective medicinal medium.

The Institute has also worked out a method for making a special preparation from reindeer horns to be known as pantocrine. A group of Moscow professors and physicians—Shervinsky, Pletnev, Yudin, Stepur, and others—are at present studying the action of pantocrine in Moscow clinics.

It has been established by careful observation, that pantocrine constitutes an efficient remedy in a number of cases.

A physiological analysis of pantocrine has shown the presence in it of a huge quantity of male sexual harmons. Biochemical, Physiological and clinical study of pantocrine has shown that, if applied in therapeutical doses, this preparation has no harmful side-effects whatever upon the organism.

In the opinion of Prof. Pavlenko, under pantocrine the activity of the heart improves, there is a disappearance of the phenomena of fatigue, weakness of the cardia muscles, etc. About 50 myasthenic patients were cured by means of pantocrine. The new preparation accelerates the healing of wounds.

The beneficent action of pantocrine was manifested in some cases of gastric diseases, sclerosis, etc. The action of pantocrine is not a temporary one, but it heightens the general tonus of the organism without any subsequent depression or emaciation.

Literary Press In U.S.S.R.

Alongside of the growth of the general press in the Soviet Union, the special 'literary' press too has tremendously grown in recent years. In the U.S.S.R. in 1920 was published only one newspaper dealing with literary problems.' "The Literary Gazette," while at the present time there are already 15 literary gazettes published, some of them in the languages of the component nationalities of the U.S.S.R.—in Ukrainian, White Russian, Armenian, Kazak, etc. Besides these literary gazettes published in republican, provincial and regional centres, a great many literary papers (both printed and handwritten "wall-newspapers" dealing specially with literary problems) are issued in factories and mills and up to 200,000 and more for mass magazines.

The extraordinary beauty of the Indian monsoon clouds has not yet received the tribute of the artist of the camera or the brush they demand.
(By G. S. Bhatnagar).

The "Gorky" Park Of Culture And Rest

The "Gorky" Park of Culture and Rest in Moscow was opened on May 18.

During the six years of the Park's existence there was created a whole series of new interesting forms of mass cultural and sanitation work such as diverse political mass festivals, collective singing, dancing, one-day-rest-cities," child cities, and so on.

During the summer of 1934 there will be performances given in the Park by the leading theatres: the Moscow Art Theatre, the Vakhtangov Theatre, the Kamerny Theatre, the Theatre of Satire, etc. in the premises of the Indoor Theatre of the Park. On the open-air, symphony stage will be arranged grand symphonic concerts under the baton of leading Soviet and foreign conductors, while selected string bands will play on the several stages of the Park.

In the Green Theatre, accommodating 20,000 people, performances will be given by the Moscow Grand Theatre, also grand symphony concerts, circus and variety shows, physical culture evenings, and contests.

The best circus and variety entertainers will appear in the Chapiteau Circus and in the Estrade Theatre.

A new talking-film theatre with 1,200 seats is to be opened.

The Art University is beginning to function. Lectures on musical history will be accompanied by musical illustrations.

The Park is developing amateur artistic work upon a large scale. Contests between individual amateurs, rests for amateur artists systematic contests and olympiads of the best amateur collectives, contests of young talent are but a few of the features of this work. A number of new attractions will be set up this summer in the Park: a skating ring, a room of "wonders," flying people, hurdle bridge and score of other amusements and pastimes.

A vast amount of physical culture and sanitation work will be carried out in the Park this year, including all forms of sport, physical culture contests, etc.

The City of Science and Technique in the Park will be particularly active this year. There will be organized an Exhibition of the Second Five-Year Plan, a branch of the Revolutionary Museum, while the library and reading-room will be greatly reinforced with books and magazines.

The Child City in the Park will be much extended this year. The House of the Young Technician is to be rebuilt and the Children's Agricultural Station will be much enlarged. There is to be formed a children's choir of 500 voices, and grounds for physical culture are being built.

On the opening day the Park was visited by upwards of 50,000 people.

Central Stadium Of The Union

The Central Stadium of the Union is being built upon the

(Continued on next page).

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World Of Science

"The Negatron"

Russian Scientist's Discovery Upsets Accepted Theories Of Structure Of Atoms

The Physico-Technical Institute of the Ukraine held an International Congress on Theoretical Physics at Kharkov on the days succeeding May 19.

The papers of Dr. Williams were received with special interest, writes the Scientific correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." He has found some evidence for the existence of a new sort of particle of mass equal to that of a proton but with a negative electric charge. Hitherto only one sort of negatively charged particle has been known, the electron. This new sort of particle would have the same charge as an electron, but a much greater mass. The proposed name for it is the "negatron." If the existence of such a particle is finally confirmed physicists may be confronted with a whole new region of atomic phenomena. The significance of a negatron, if it exists, is easily apprehended after a little consideration of the current theory of the structure of atoms. An atom is conceived as a heavy nucleus bearing a positive electric charge, with a number of electrons, or negatively charged particles, revolving round it. The simplest known sort of atom is that of hydrogen, which is imagined as consisting of a single positively charged proton as nucleus, with a single revolving electron.

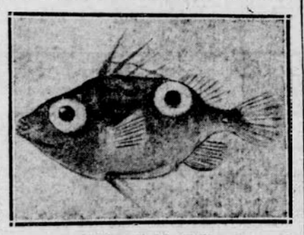
THE NEGATRON.

For about twenty-five years the proton and the electron were regarded as the simplest known constituents of matter. They were a rather unsatisfactory pair of ultimates, because the proton is nearly two thousand times as heavy as an electron, and it was difficult to believe that the material universe had been manufactured on a lop-sided plan. In 1932 this difficulty was removed by the discovery by Anderson of the positive electron, or positron. This was the equal and opposite of the negative electron. Then it was realised that Dirac had deduced the existence of such a particle some years before, from theoretical considerations. The existence of positive and negative electrons of similar mass satisfied the deep philosophical desire for a symmetrical image of the structure of matter.

When an opposite of the electron, has been discovered the existence of an opposite of the proton seemed not unreasonable. As a hydrogen atom consists of a proton as nucleus, with an attendant negative electron, it is possible to conceive that an entirely new sort of atom could exist, consisting of a negatron as nucleus, with an attendant positive electron. Indeed, a complete range of new elements consisting of negatrons and positive electrons, all with negatively charged nuclei and positively charged attendant electrons, is not inconceivable. To every known atom such as oxygen there would correspond a reverse atom. The investigation of the properties of reverse atoms, or reverse matter in general, might require a new branch of physics. Williams has found some evidence for the existence of negatrons in observations made by Kunze on cosmic rays.

"BIG-EYE" FISH

This curious "big-eye" fish was one of several new sea creatures captured by the Johnson-Smithsonian Deep-sea Expedition last winter, and described recently by Dr. George S. Myers, Assistant Curator of the United States National Museum. It has been named "Johnsonina eriomma." The eye-like spots near the tail apparently have no function other than to confuse enemies, which thus may be led to believe that the fish is coming when it is going.



"Big Eye" Fish.
Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.

15 MILES UP IN AIR

In an air-tight, hollow, metal ball, swinging from the largest gas bag ever made, Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Major W. E. Kepner, hope to penetrate farther into the heavens than any humans before them. The ascent for the National Geographic Society, U.S. Army Air Corps stratosphere flight will be made this summer and the materials are rapidly nearing completion. The men hope to reach a height of 15 miles above sea level. On top: Captain Stevens (left), and Major Kepner test the compression valve which the former invented. It will insure safety in case a rope strung from the gas bag to the gondola (200 feet below), should become tangled. Below is the gondola of light magnesium alloy which will be attached to the three million cubic feet gas bag. At the left is one of the two manholes. Inside this ball Maj. Kepner will pursue his duties as pilot while Capt. Stevens conducts his scientific experiments.

RAIN THAT DOES NOT REACH EARTH

It is a fact, well-known to meteorological experts, that quite a lot of rain falls from the clouds which never gets to the earth at all. Rain may fall from clouds hundreds of feet above the land, but in their passage through layers of dry, warm air the drops completely evaporate. The other day an air liner on the journey from London to Paris passed through heavy showers both in England and France at the height of between one and two thousand feet, yet there was no record of any rain falling at ground level, the weather being perfectly dry over the whole area.

Raindrops tend to decrease in size even when falling a comparatively short distance. Thus rain gauges on the tops of high buildings capture a larger amount of water than those on ground level. When one comes to buildings like the skyscrapers of New York the difference is often remarkably large.

A HOLE THROUGH THE EARTH

How A Body Dropped Through It Would Behave

What would happen to a body dropped at one end of a hole bored through the earth with the axis of the earth as its centre, is explained by a writer in "John O'London's Weekly," who says:—

This is an example of Simple Harmonic Motion. Assuming there is no resistance, and that only gravity acts on the body, it would increase its speed to a maximum at the earth's centre, and then its speed would diminish till it came momentarily to rest at the same distance the other side of the earth's centre as that from which it started. It would then reverse the motion, and would keep on going backwards and forwards in this manner for ever. The time it would take is easily determined mathematically, and is found to be about forty-two minutes for the single journey. This time would be the same for any body of any weight, and of any material dropped through any tunnel through any part of the earth, and not necessarily through the earth's centre.

If any dissipative force, such as air resistance is taken into account, the body would travel backwards and forwards along the tunnel with a gradually decreasing amplitude about the centre of the tunnel, and would eventually come to rest there.

SCIENCE IN THE STONE AGE

Mr. Ludovic Mann, president of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, has arranged a London exhibition of recently discovered prehistoric tools and weapons. The interesting thing about the exhibition is that the exhibits are intended to illustrate a startling new theory about the intellectual status of primitive man. The stone implements, according to Mr. Mann's measurements, all without exception conform to two fixed units of measurement, and these units, in addition, bear a definite relation to the Phoenician cubit of 22.2 inches. But Mr. Mann carries his theory still further by connecting up these units of measurements with the times of revolution of the planet Jupiter. The conclusion is startling: that the draftsmen who made these tools 150,000 years ago had a precise knowledge of the sciences of mathematics and astronomy.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS

Children of large families are likely to be superior in arithmetic, obedience, and sociability but they also are more apt to excel in lying, stubbornness, suggestibility, and quarrelsomeness according to a report given before the American Psychiatric Association by Dr. Neil A. Dayton of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases, Boston,

* * * *

The 200-inch disc of glass cast at Corning, New York, for the California Institute of Technology's huge new telescope, is coming along very nicely in its annealing-oven, and probably will be ready to ship to California about January. This was revealed by an examination made last month the first since the pouring.

* * * *

Dr. E. Randall Johnson a dentist of Buffalo, N. Y. taps a patient's teeth with a metal instrument, listens to the pitch of the sound evoked, and then tells him whether there are any signs of disease. He has been demonstrating his tonal-pitch system of diagnosis, as he calls it, before the Murry Guggenheim clinics of New York, the Rockefeller Dental Clinic of Yale, the College of Dentistry of New York University and the School of Dental and Oral Surgery of Columbia University.

* * * *

Two thousand honey bees are now hard at work for Americans and each person's share of this year's honey crop will be a couple of ounces more than a pound, according to figures compiled by James I. Hambleton of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for "Science Service."

* * * *

The biggest sun-spot group of the new cycle to date is the one that appeared April 18. According to Dr. Seth B. Nicholson, who photographed it, the group at its first appearance was 106,000 miles in length, the largest spot 35,000 miles in diameter. The group's portrait, taken at Mount Wilson Observatory and just released by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, shows the main spot as little more than a speck on the face of the sun, tho actually it is large enough to engulf a planet of more than four times the earth's diameter.

CULTURAL UNIVERSITIES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from previous page)

territory of the Izmailovsky Menagerie in Moscow.

The basic purpose of the Stadium will be the arrangement of All-Union and Republican cultural festivals and ports, scientific research work and methodological study of problems of physical culture and active recreation facilities for working people.

Upon this Stadium will also be held the First International Workers' Spartakiad.

The Central Stadium comprises a huge area given over to physical culture pursuits, occupying a territory of 300 hectares adjacent to the Izamailovsky Park to Culture and Rest which occupies 1,180 hectares.

The fundamental section of this gigantic stadium will consist of the field for mass contests, with facilities for simultaneous participation by 20,000 contestants.

The grand stands on this field will accommodate 140,000 spectators.

There will also be a number of minor stadiums upon the territory of the Central Stadium: for light athletics, tennis, boxing, volley ball and basket ball, football grounds, cycling track, wrestling, riding, boating station, rafts and other forms of water sports, children's playgrounds and so on.

Finally, there are to be built special premises which will accommodate the Academy of Physical Culture, a hotel, a factory-kitchen, and living quarters for the staffs.

The total cubic space of all the premises will be in the vicinity of 2 million cubic metres.

By its size, the All-Union giant stadium has no equal in the whole world.

Stadium At Ashkhabad

On the day of the 10th anniversary of the Turkmenistan Republic there will be opened a new stadium for sports. By its size it is going to be one of the largest in General Asia. It will be built to accommodate 10,000 spectators and will comprise a football field, volley ball and basket ball grounds, a water basin, cycling track, rifle rangs, and a park of rest.

New Stadium For Students

There is being built in Moscow a new stadium upon the territory of Timiryazev Academic City. The stadium will cater chiefly for students, of whom about 12,000 people live in the "Academic City."

The stadium will have a football field, racing tracks, volley ball and basket ball grounds, skittle grounds, etc.

The stands in the stadium are to accommodate up to 10,000 spectators. In the vicinity of the stadium will be set up a new water sports station.

An appropriation of 150,000 rubles was made for the building of the stadium and for improvements in the park.

Chess And Checker Tourneys

Thirty of the largest provinces, regions, and autonomous national republics in the R.S.F.S.R. will take part in the 1934 chess and checker championship tourneys.

There will be the following tourneys: chess tournament, checker tournament, and a special chess tournament for women.

The first stage in the contests are now being played in the different republics and regions where selection of best players is being made by means of local tourneys.

Towards mid-June the semi-final contests will be held in which the participants for the championship finals will be selected.

The number of participants in the final tourneys has been set at 48, comprising 16 chess players, 16 checker players and 16 women chess players.

In the local selection tourneys part was taken, besides local players, by a number of leading chess and checker masters of the U.S.S.R. who played hors de concours: Mazel, Yudovich, Ryumin, Timkovsky, Verlinsky, Blinder, and the U.S.S.R. woman chess champion Olga Rubtsova.

SWASTIKA ON BRITISH SHIP

Germany feels flattered by the reported action of the master of the Royal Mail Line ship Navasota (8,799 tons) in flying the Swastika flag as he steamed into Hamburg harbour.

Captain Falkener, the captain, explained to an interviewer that he intended this action as a compliment to Germany, since he was a guest of the Reich.

His action is described in the "Berliner Tageblatt" as "a fine symbol of growing reconciliation."

Mr. Ernest Locbell, a Cleveland engineer, holding the complete model of the Rocket Ship and a full-sized Motor to be used for the proposed ship of Space. The Motor will be capable of lifting from 500 to 1,000 pounds, dependent upon the pressure with which oxygen and propane (rectified gasoline) are forced into the combustion chamber.

SCREAMING LUNATIC REMOVED BY 'PLANE

63-Year Old Woman In Straight Jacket

To the accompaniment of screams of "Help! I am being kidnapped! They want to kill me!" a 63-year-old woman in a strait jacket was put aboard a private plane especially equipped as a temporary madhouse, and sent from Le Bourget to the announced destination of the private Heston airdrome at London, after police had been appealed to and had refused to interfere with the departure.

The taking off of the plane was attended with the greatest mystery, and the section of the landing field from which it started was forbidden to everyone except the woman doctor in charge, two nurses and the pilot of the plane. Attention was attracted to the departure, however, when the old woman, who was brought onto the field in a stretcher, her arms held tight in the grip of a straitjacket shook off the effects of a drug which had been given her and began calling for help.

Her cries caused a check in the proceedings while officials at the air-port telephoned to the nearest police station, where they were told that since all papers were in order the police could not interfere. Under French law, police cannot dispute a doctor's diagnosis of insanity, and a single doctor's certificate is sufficient to commit a patient to an asylum if the family is willing.

The woman doctor in charge explained that her patient was suffering from persecutory delusions, and that her step-daughter had decided to send her to London for treatment. She said that she was a prominent member of London society.

The woman herself, screaming for aid to a reporter, disclaimed her madness, and gave her name as Lady Harrison before she was carried into the plane. There are five women in England entitled to be known as Lady Harrison, all about the same age as the woman who left to Le Bourget recently.

Still putting up a stout resistance, the woman was tied by the wrists and ankles to the bed installed in the plane, the doctor climbed in, and the craft took off.—"Chicago Daily Tribune."

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1934

Constituent Assembly Live And Immediate Issue

Truth About Dr. Ansari's Cable

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

The "Bombay Chronicle" has been able to obtain a copy of the much discussed but never disclosed cable from Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the Parliamentary Board to the General Secretary of the Board regarding the Communal Award.

When Doctor Ansari made his statement before his departure to Europe on the Communal question, some members of the Parliamentary Board, it is stated, defended his action on the ground that the statement was his individual view and was not issued in his capacity as President of the Parliamentary Board.

The text of the Cable now available goes to show that Doctor Ansari issued his statement not in his individual capacity but as President of the Board.

The cable which was received in Bombay on June 15, reads as follows:—

"The recent newspaper controversy over my carefully worded statement has considerably surprised me. The statement was made by me, as the President of the Congress Parliamentary Board and not in my individual private capacity. It embodied faithfully the resolution passed at Ranchi after due discussion with the Congressmen present there and after full consultation with Mahatmaji. It does not contravene the previous Congress decision, but whilst avoiding unseemly controversy, regarding the acceptance or rejection of the Communal Award, places a highly constitutional practical method of arriving at national solution of both constitutional and communal problems. The convening of a Constituent Assembly is to me a live and immediate issue, not calculated to shelve these important questions. Those who consider it a distant goal have missed the very pith of the problem, for without it as an immediate objective our policy becomes devoid of any constructive contribution, and our programme, lifeless and unpractical. If the policy arrived at Ranchi is materially changed, I for one will have to consider whether I can usefully remain on the Board. Please wire copies to Mahatmaji and members of the Board.—Ansari."

In this connection, it might be stated that Pundit Malaviya the Acting President of the Board has still been carrying on discussion with individuals and groups regarding his position on the question of the Communal Award.

In response to Pundit Malaviya's invitation Mr. M. S. Aney arrived in Bombay and was closetted with the Pundit at Birla House. It is stated that Mr. Aney was sent for by the Pundit with a view to discuss the final attitude they should adopt towards the Working Committee resolution on the Communal Award. The long discussions carried on by the Pundit, both with individuals and groups have not been able to change the conviction of the Acting President who, it is understood, still hopes that a "via media" will be found out at Benares, which will enable him to carry on his work with the Board. It is stated that the Pundit will make an exhaustive statement about his position regarding the Communal Award and if the Working Committee does not accommodate him, he will be forced to reluctantly break away from the Parliamentary Board.

BRAHMINS FORCED TO PLOUGH THEIR LANDS

Effect Of Villagers' Strike For Higher Wages

CONJEEVERAM, July 14.

As a sequel to peasants' strike in the village Mamandur for higher wages 800 acres of land are lying fallow. Efforts for a compromise having failed the Brahmin landholders are plaughing the fields themselves.—United Press.

GRIEVANCE OF EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES

Cochin Manufacturers' Deputation To Dewan

TRICHUR, July 14.

A deputation of manufacturers of matches in the Cochin State who waited upon the Dewan of Cochin represented their grievances on the proposed levy of excise duty on matches.

It was urged that the proposal with retrospective effect was illegal and the inequitable, especially when the industry in the State was in infancy and employed thousands of women and children.—United Press.

BUTCHERS ON STRIKE

Protest Against Unlicensed Sale Of Meat

MANNARGUDI, July 14.

The local butchers have gone on strike as a protest against failure of the local Municipality to prevent unlicensed sale of meat in the Municipal area. No meat is available. Non-vegetarians are experiencing considerable difficulty.—United Press.

"FUTURE LIES WITH INDIANS, AND NOT WITH BRITISH"

Sir Henry Gidney's Advice To Anglo-Indians.

BEZWADA, July 13.

"As you play your part to-day, so will India recognise you in the future," said Sir Henry Gidney addressing a meeting of local Anglo-Indians.

Sir Henry Gidney exhorted them to realise that their future lay with Indians and not with the British. "If you give half an inch of kindness to an Indian he will give one inch in return, and what better example can I quote, said he, than to remind you of the way in which Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru helped me in the services Sub-Committee in securing for you statutory protection."

The Secretary of the local branch thanked Sir Henry Gidney and in assuring him of their wholehearted support, presented him with a purse of Rs. 350/- on behalf of the branch.—A. P.

Bhavnagar Scholarships

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 13.

The State this year has given three scholarships to students for studies in foreign country. One scholarship of £300 is given to a Jain who is going to Manchester for studying Textile Chemistry after his B. Sc. in the first class. Another is given a scholarship of Rs. 200 per month to study Painting in Vienna. A third scholarship is given to a Patel student who is first to go to foreign country from his community in Bhavnagar.

CENTRAL BANK.

It is understood that the Central Bank of India., Ltd. is opening a branch here.

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, July 14.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of an appeal says that the Bihar Central Relief Committee needs the services of 20 doctors for administering medical relief in the 'quake-stricken area.

The Committee is prepared to offer Rs. 50 as allowance per month for each doctor. He however thinks that local practitioners will be better able to take up the work than those coming from outside for whom it will be inconvenient and expensive. He therefore invites applications from local doctors hoping that they would be able to undertake this labour of love.

EXPLORING THE ANTARCTIC

Sir Hubert Wilkins On His Plans

RANGOON, July 14.

Sir Hubert Wilkins, a member of the Lincoln Ailsworth Antarctic Expedition, arrived at Rangoon this afternoon by the Imperial Airways mail 'plane from Calcutta.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press" Sir Hubert stated that the expedition was going to fly over 1,500 miles of unexplored territory in the Antarctic for geographical purposes. They hoped to start out in the first week of August, and the expedition was expected to last six months.

The expeditionists are mostly from New Zealand.

Sir Hubert is proceeding to Singapore to-morrow morning 'en route' to New Zealand.—A.P.

COMMUNAL PREFERENCES IN GOVT. SERVICES

Punjab Hindu Sabha's Strong Protest

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha held to-day under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath:—

1. That this meeting of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha strongly condemns the recent resolution of the Government of India about central services fixing communal proportions for Muslims and Anglo-Indians in the various departments subordinating efficiency of public services to communal consideration and creating a permanent cleavage between the communities.

The Sabha is also amazed that while Government professes to accept any private settlement by agreement between different communities about communal relations, by showing favours to particular communities it makes such agreement impossible.

The Sabha is also shocked to observe that the Sikh community which is a very important minority in the Punjab has been ignored.

The Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha deplores the indifference and non-chalance with which the police treats the cases of Hindu girls reported to it and urges upon the Government the necessity of issuing instruction to police to take prompt action in such cases.

The Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha heartily supports the candidature of Shriyut Bhai Parmanandji from Multan and Rawalpindi constituency for Assembly election and requests all Hindus to support his candidature.—A. P.

ABANDON THE FAST

Swami Lalnath Requests Mahatma

BENARES, July 13.

Swami Lalnath has wired to Gandhiji expressing anxiety at his decision to fast in consequence of the Ajmere incident and requesting reconsideration and abandonment of the "unfortunate resolve."

Mr. Dhumavati Prasad Pandey a co-worker of Swami Lalnath and Secretary of the Arya Dharma Pracharini Sabha, which is connected with the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares, (Sanatanists Association) in a letter sent to Gandhiji says that Benares Sanatanists are pleased to hear of his forthcoming visit to Benares and to welcome him cordially.

Mr. Pandey adds that if Gandhiji likes, he could stay at Benares as their guest and as Gandhiji claims that his movement is not contrary to the teachings of the Shastras, the secretary suggests that Gandhiji should hold a discussion with Pandits, with a view to obtaining a correct interpretation of the Shastras on the subject of untouchability.—A. P.

MAHATMA SPEAKS TO GIRL STUDENTS

Tells Them To Denounce Pleasure And Learn To Sacrifice

LAHORE, July 14.

Addressing a crowded meeting of girl-students of schools and colleges of Lahore early this morning, Mahatmaji exhorted them to denounce pleasure and learn to sacrifice and work for the preservation of the great civilisation of Ancient India.

He fervently appealed to them to exert their utmost energy for the upliftment of Harijans, who are their kith and kin. He asked them to use Khadi and take to spinning work in hand, which would relieve India of her poverty and present misery.

About Rs. 1,000 were collected in the shape of a purse besides other presents at the meeting.—United Press.

TEMPLE ENTRY DENIED TO HARIJANS

Mrs. Nehru Explains Difficulties To Mahatma

LAHORE, July 14.

Difficulties experienced by the Harijans in the matter of worship in temples in the Punjab, were brought to the notice of Mahatmaji by a deputation, led by Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, General Secretary of the Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh.

She pointed out that Dev Darshan' and temple-entry carried different meanings. Harijans are allowed to have 'Dev Darshan' just as any non-Hindu, Christian or Mussalman, but are not allowed to have regular worship.

Mahatmaji took note of the point raised, as he came across this distinction only now. Mahatmaji's attention also was drawn to the increasing cases of abduction of Harijan girls and also conversion to Islam of 5,000 Gypsies recently.

Purses were then presented by various district deputations amounting to Rs. 9,000. Further purses will be presented on this evening.

The total collections made by Mahatma Gandhi since the beginning of Harijan Tour and up to this day, including the collections made at Lahore, at both the meetings held yesterday, amount to Rs. 6,09,328-4-11.—United Press

GANDHIJI'S BLOOD PRESSURE

LAHORE, July 14.

Mahatma Gandhi was again examined this morning by Col. D. H. Rai and Dr. Nihalchand. No Bulletin was issued, but it is understood that his blood-pressure is between 170 and 175, as yesterday.—A.P.

INSURANCE LAWS TO BE AMENDED?

Mr. Davar Likely To Be Appointed As Attorney

SIMLA, July 14.

The members of the Standing Finance Committee generally approve the Government proposal that it is time that the Indian Insuraance Laws should be amended and brought into line with English laws, but it appears they are not quite sure if there is any necessity for engaging the services of a Special Officer for scrutinising which sections of the Companies and Insurance Acts require revision in light of the present-day circumstances.

It is understood that the Finance Member has been requested to satisfy himself whether or not the work could be undertaken by the Legislative department without the aid of a special officer.

The names of Mr. Davar of Bombay and Mr. Sushil Sen of Calcutta are mentioned as likely to be the attorney to whom the post might be offered.—United Press.

BIHAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

Gandhiji Expected To Guide Deliberations

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, July 14.

Enquiries show that the forthcoming meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee which will be held on August 3, will be very important inasmuch as certain matters including review and scrutiny work done so far in providing relief to 'quake-stricken people will be taken up for discussion by the Managing Committee. The Central Relief Committee will, it is understood, meet on August 1st and 2nd, to be followed by a general meeting of the body on August 3 on which date Gandhiji is expected to be here to guide the deliberation.

Expenditure incurred so far, will form another important topic and the programme of work for future will be laid down. An elaborate report reviewing the progress and nature of relief operations and giving detailed accounts upto the end of June and detailing what yet remains to be done by way of relief and reconstruction is under contemplation.

COINERS' DEN RAIDED

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

The local police headed by Deputy Police Superintendent, Khan Bahadur Nadirsha, raided a room in a chawl belonging to a local Mill and discovered what is believed to be a factory for making counterfeit coins. The police seized numerous implements and materials of manufacture.—A.P.

POLITICALS KEPT IN SOLITARY CELLS?

AMRITSAR, July 13.

Information received from Multan Central Jail shows that certain political prisoners, convicted of violent offences have been confined to solitary cells. Some of them are stated to be suffering from numerous ailments, and others have lost their weight and health.—United Press.

No-Confidence Motion In Burma Ministry

RANGOON, July 14.

It is understood that U Ba Chaw (Pakokku) a non-party man has tabled a motion of non-confidence in the Ministry, for the August session of the Burma Council.—A.P.

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATED AT PONDICHERRY.

PONDICHERRY, July 14.

The French Republic Day was celebrated to-day amidst scenes of enthusiasm. There was an impressive parade of military.

The National Day was celebrated in Madras this morning at the residency of the French Consular Agent, Madras. The health of His Majesty the King Emperor of Great Britain and the President of French Republic was proposed and honoured.—United Press.

Congress Is Out For Clean Fight

Will Forge Popular Sanction And Compel Govt. To Convene Constituent Assembly To Settle Future Constitution

MADRAS, July 13.

"Trained in the parliamentary practice of your own free country, you naturally assume a parallelism in India and judge things on that basis. You do not remember that the question in Indian politics is not as in England which of two Swadeshi parties will carry on the administration better during the next term of office.

The question is which party will do more to wrest power and political freedom from the foreign power that has entrenched itself in India." Thus states Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in the course of a letter to the "Madras Mail" in reply to its attack on his election speech recently delivered at Trichinopoly. He continues:—

"You complain that I ask the electors to plump for the Congress in order to establish dictatorship of the Congress. To you, the dictatorship of the Congress is, I know the same thing as intimidation; but to the Indian nation, it is the same thing as Swaraj.

"Congress certainly wants a vote of censure on the British Government and all its Indian supporters. That is the reason why, much against the inclination of some of us including Gandhiji himself, we have had to restrict ourselves a great deal in the choice of candidates.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

"While I admit the charge indicated in your leading article that we wish to establish the prestige and influence of Congress and forge increased power for the Congress, we claim that it is not for any paltry purpose of dominating over other political parties but only for the purpose of forging a sanction against the Government and to compel that Government by force of public opinion to convene a Constituent Assembly to frame a constitution for India, in place of the one they now seek to enforce on India against its will and without her consent, threatening that otherwise she shall be worse off.

"The Congress has certainly not abandoned the proposals of a Constituent Assembly and your interpretation to this effect of what I said at Trichinopoly is wholly erroneous.

OUT FOR CLEAN FIGHT.

"I still maintain that if the Congress candidates win at the polls, and the Congress stands vindicated and strengthened, the battle is won.

"The Congress is not as you allege afraid of the opposition aroused by the Socialistic character of its programme. The Karachi resolution is printed on the Congress membership form, so that everyone may read it. Nor has the Congress evaded the wrath of certain socialistic groups on account of the declared policy of the Congress against the advocacy of class-war, confiscation and violence in order to achieve a just distribution of national wealth.

"The Congress is certainly for a 'clean fight on a known programme for the attainment of a constitution. And the contest is with the Government and not with other parties."—United Press.

"HINDUS IGNORED"

Prof. Lalchand On Govt.'s Step-Motherly Attitude

LAHORE, July 13

Prof. Lalchand Dhawan, Vice-President of the Central Hindu Yuvak Sabha, Lahore, in the course of a statement on the Government of India's resolution, regarding communal representation in public services says:—

"The resolution of the Government of India published by its Home Department furnishes another proof of the Government's step-motherly attitude towards the Hindus. The Government are out to please the Muslims at all cost. It is highly unjust and unfair to other communities in India that their best men should be ignored or superseded in favour of Muslims with very poor or at the best mediocre qualifications. In no other country of the world would such a thing be possible."—United Press.

HEIR-APPARENT AS ARMY CHIEF

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), July 14.

Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, heir apparent, took over charge of his office, as Commander in Chief of the Nizam's forces shortly after 11 this morning.

The Prince dressed in the uniform of Major General of the Nizam's forces, to which rank he was gazetted this morning arrived at the regular forces headquarters at Fateh Maidan punctually at 11 accompanied by Nawab Samadyar Jung Bahadur, Army Secretary, and Nawab Nasir Nawazuddaula, the Prince's A. D. C. On alighting the Prince was greeted with a royal salute, while a guard of honour presented arms.

The Prince then visited the Mess House and later the regular forces headquarters, where on assuming charge of his office commenced work and held a brief discussion with the Army Member, the Army Secretary and his own staff. The Prince then returned home.—A.P.

VILLAGERS RESIST FOREST OFFICIALS

Allege, They Were Stopped From Cutting Firewood

SRINAGAR, July 14.

Some trouble has arisen in Astor, where the State Forest Officials entering upon their work of regulating export of Kuth and Altemesia met with resistance from some of the inhabitants. These crops are a very valuable State asset as they have a ready sale in China and other countries where they are used in the manufacture of drugs and incense.

The inhabitants affirm that the Forest Officials have stopped them from cutting firewood and they therefore resent their presence in their midst.

It is pointed out, however, that strict orders were issued last year by the State authorities that the cutting firewood was not to be interfered with and that these orders have been carried out. In fact, no forest officials were in Astor last year and this is the first time that they went there in summer. The truth appears to be that a good deal of smuggling of these two crops has been going on and the inhabitants fear that the arrival of the forest officials will put an end to this.

Sir Peter Clutterbuck, Inspector General of Forests, has proceeded to Astor to deal with the situation.—A.P.

Kirti Kisan Party Worker Summoned

AMRITSAR, July 13.

A summons to show cause as to why he should not be prosecuted under Section 225 I.P.C. has been served upon Mr. Avtar Singh of village Chhiden by the City Magistrate.

Comrade Avtar Singh is a prominent worker of the Kirti Kisan Party and has recently completed his tour of numerous districts of the Punjab.—United Press.

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